The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5495. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Protest Against the Disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Recall of the Russian Minister at Washington.

Progress of the Revolutionary Movement in Cuba.

The Insurgents Fighting for Annexation to the United States.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Tory Opposition to Irish Church Disestablishment—Further Discussions of the Bill in Parliament.

LONDON, Monday, May 3.

A public meeting was held at St. James' Hall to-night, under Tory management, to protest against the bill for the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. The audience was large, and many Conservative peers and members of the House of Commons were present. Resolutions were adopted strongly condemning Mr. GLADSTONE's bill, and calling on the House of Lords to reject or materially alter it.

LONDON, Monday, May 3—Midnight.

The House of Commons in committee to-night resumed the consideration of the Irish Church bill.

Clause 36, concerning the *Regium Donum*, was so amended as to include within the provision for compensation the ministers of all congregations entitled eventually to a share of the grant.

Mr. GLADSTONE admitted that the compensation was small, but the endowments were small compared with the services rendered by the Presbyterians in Ireland, and according to the principle of the bill, the present endowment was the only basis for compensation.

Clause 37, providing for compensation to the Professors and for payments in respect to the buildings of Belfast College, was stricken out in compliance with the request of the Presbyterian Synod, and with the consent of the Government. Mr. GLADSTONE intimated that other provisions would be made for this College.

The Recent Fenian Demonstration in Cork—Sympathy with the Mayor.

CORK, Monday, May 3.

A mass meeting of citizens was held here on Saturday night, at which the recent speech of the Mayor was warmly endorsed, and resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with and confidence in that functionary.

RUSSIA.

Recall of the Russian Minister at Washington.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, May 3.

The recall of Mr. EDWARD DE STOECKL, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Russian Empire to the United States, is officially announced.

CUBA.

Progress of the Insurrection—Congress of Rebels with Cespedes Presiding.

HAVANA, Friday, April 30. }
{ VIA KEY WEST, Monday, May 3. }

The following news comes from Nuevitas: The Revolutionary Party held a grand congress at Sibancon on the 13th of April. CESPEDES presided, and over thirty representatives were present, coming from all parts of the Island. Resolutions declaring that the Revolution Party is fighting for independence from Spain and annexation to the United States were unanimously adopted. General QUESADA was again elected Generalissimo of the Revolutionary army. The delegates were enthusiastic, sanguine and determined.

From Puerto Principe the report comes that the Spanish troops have captured BETANCOURT, MORA REGIO, SANCHEZ ARTEAGA, BORREO and EMILIO MAFGUEE, members of a revolutionary committee.

HAVANA, Monday, May 3.

The Havana journals to-day announce that the insurgents have appeared in the jurisdiction of Cinco-Villas and surrounding country.

Many large plantations and estates have been seized in the country by the Government officers under General DULCE's confiscation decree.

The steamer *Juniata* sailed to-day for Philadelphia.

The Grain Trade of the West—The Convention of Episcopal Bishops.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, May 3.

A cargo of wheat was made up to-day for the Grain Association for New-York, and consists of 31,000 bushels of No. 1 Spring and 11,000 bushels of No. 2. The former was purchased at $1 25 per bushel, and the latter at $1 20, including freight to New-Orleans. The charges at the latter city, insurance freight to and charges at New-York, will increase the cost of the former to $1 40½, and the latter to $1 35½; and as the St. Louis No. 1 and No. 2 wheat rate is from three cents to five cents higher than Chicago grades, the margin will be quite handsome.

At the regular Board of Trade meeting to-night, a paper by L. R. SHOYOCK, the President, was read, strongly urging efforts to be made to regain Brazilian and other South American trade, especially the export of flour and import of coffee. It was stated that before the war four-fifths of the coffee consumed in this country was imported through New-Orleans, while now not one-tenth is received that way. In 1860 over half a million barrels of flour were sent from New-Orleans to Brazil, while in 1868 only 160,000 were sent. It was claimed that all this trade can be regained by proper exertions, and that it properly belongs to the Mississippi Valley.

The Convention of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, will be held here this week. About one hundred ministers will probably be present. The proceedings of the Convention will be private, but various exercises, addresses, the Sunday School Convention and celebration of the anniversary of the Board of Missions, will take place during the week.

Chief Justice Chase Presiding in the Circuit Court at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, May 3.

Chief Justice CHASE arrived this afternoon, and opened the United States Circuit Court, assisted by Judge UNDERWOOD. The Chief Justice briefly charged the Grand Jury. The jury was composed entirely of whites, and the iron-clad oath being dispensed with, many old citizens appeared in the jury-box for the first time since the close of the war. The case of C. GRIFFIN, involving the legality of Judge UNDERWOOD's decision setting aside the action of the State Courts, whose officers are ineligible under the Fourteenth Amendment, was called, and will be argued to-morrow.

The Seventeenth Infantry arrived here to-night.

The Sioux Preparing to Depredate Along the Line of the Pacific Railroad.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, May 3.

The following was received at Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN's headquarters to-day:

"Writing under date of March 28, from Fort Tulley, General D. S. STANLEY says: 'Everything that has been done to make peace with the Sioux as a nation is an entire failure. The Indians are just as far from peace as they were two years ago. They have boasted, while near this place, of having killed white men this Winter over on the Platte, and of stealing horses. I believe there are war parties out now to depredate on the line of the Pacific Railroad. Their hostility may run on in the same way without showing itself, only by an occasional murder, though I fear it may develop a worse form in the way of heavy attacks on the frontier. Unfortunately for the ideas of our peace advocates, these Indians say they do not want peace; that the whites are afraid of them, which is the reason we send so much for them to eat; that they will make us leave this country, and will stop the boats on the Missouri River.

The position, however, of such of the Sioux as were friendly two years ago, is unchanged, and they are friendly to-day. They have gained none in numbers, and all reports that they scour the country, as has been stated at Washington, are false."

Boy-Suicide in Massachusetts—Breach of Promise Case.

BOSTON, Monday, May 3.

FRANK F. CHENEY, aged 15 years, and son of highly-respected parents in North Andover, shot himself dead this morning. His father had required him to apologize to his school-teacher for truancy, which is supposed to have induced the rash act.

The jury in the case of Ordway *vs.* Haynes, for malpractice, tried in Concord, N. H., awarded $687 50 to the plaintiff.

The case of Belinda B. Elems *vs.* Daniel D. Kelly, for damages for alleged breach of marriage-promise, on trial in the Supreme Court for several days, has resulted in a verdict for the defendant. This was the third trial, the two previous verdicts, which were for the plaintiff, having been set aside.

Judge GRAY has issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, to bring THOMAS DREW before the Court for a hearing to-morrow. DREW is held in jail on a legislative order for refusing to testify before a committee of that body.

The schooner *Susan & Julia* from Rockland, for New-York, with 860 barrels of lime, while in Edgartown Harbor, Sunday, dragged her anchors and struck, sprung a leak, caught fire, burned to the water's edge and sunk. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

The Fire at Barnum's Museum—Verdict Against the Insurance Companies.

BALTIMORE, Monday, May 3.

In the Superior Court of Baltimore City this morning, in several suits brought by JAMES KELLEY, of New-York, against six insurance companies of this city to recover the policies of insurance on the building known as Barnum's Museum, in New-York City, Judge DOBBIN instructed the jury that there was no such sale or conveyance of the property by BEEKMAN and REEDER before the fire as would forfeit their right under the policies of insurance. Judgment was then entered against the six Baltimore companies for the plaintiff for the amount claimed. The amount insured in this city is about $15,000.

Riot in Tennessee—One White and Two Negroes Killed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, May 3.

The *Appeal* learns that a riot occurred in Brownsville, Tenn., last night. One white man and two negroes were killed, and a white man named TOM GRANT was mortally wounded. The affair grew out of a negro threatening to kill a white man named SHERMAN. At 11 o'clock last night the fight was still going on.

Railroad Casualty—A Train Breaks Through a Bridge.

CHICAGO, Ill., Monday, May 3.

This morning an Eastern bound freight train on the Toledo, Peoria and Wabash Railroad broke through the bridge over Panther Creek, near Secor, Ill., killing the engineer and severely injuring the fireman. Several cars were smashed.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 3.—The man killed on the Providence Railroad, near this city, on Saturday, was FRANCIS MCKEON, of Millbury. The body found in the south part of the city, this morning, was that of JOHN DORRIGAN, who had been discharged from the House of Correction on Saturday. An autopsy revealed no injury, except the gouging out of the left eye. The manner of his death is a mystery. HENRY CUTTING, of Southbridge, walked off the road into Quinnebaug River, at that place, on Saturday, and was drowned.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 3.—The dead body of an unknown man was found near a brickyard in the south part of this city, this morning, with one of his eyes out. It is doubtful whether his death was the result of accident or foul play.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Senator SPRAGUE was serenaded at the Continental Hotel this evening by the Workingmen's Association. He made a brief speech, acknowledging the compliment.

ALBANY.

Passage of a Sheriff's Bill—The Bribery Bill Amended in the Assembly and Ordered to a Third Reading—The Tax Commissioner's Bill—Amendments to the Registry Law.

From Our Own Corresponden.

ALBANY, Monday, May 3, 1869.

The Senate this morning passed the Sheriff's bill by a vote of 18 to 9. Only one amendment was made to the bill as it came from the Senate Committee, and that limits the fees of referees to $500. The bill is entirely unlike that which passed the Assembly, and it is said that Sheriff O'BRIEN feels no interest in it as it now stands, and does not care whether the Assembly concurs or not.

Most of the morning session of the Senate was occupied with claim bills.

THE BRIBERY BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

At the opening of the Assembly this morning, there being no quorum present to pass bills, the Speaker suggested that the House go into Committee of the Whole on general orders, which was agreed to, and Mr. HULL was called to the chair. The third order reached was Senator HALE's Bribery bill, and Mr. MURPHY, of New-York, moved to strike out the first section, which was lost on a count by a vote of 30 to 35. Every man who thus voted to kill the bill in this summary manner was a Democrat. There were a few Democrats, however, who voted against the motion, among them Judge MILLER, Mr. FLAGG and Mr. KIMBALL.

T. G. CAMPBELL, of New-York, then moved to report progress and ask leave to sit again, which was lost by a similar vote. Mr. JACOBS, of Kings, then asked if the Judiciary Committee had made any amendments to the bill as it passed the Senate, to which Judge MILLER replied, "No." Mr. JACOBS said the bill was referred to the Committee for the purpose of being amended, and as they had not made any changes in it, he moved that it be referred back. Lost. He then moved to report progress. Lost. One or two other ineffectual attempts were made by the Democrats to delay or defeat the bill, when Judge MILLER offered an amendment in writing providing that no member should be allowed to vote on any bill in which he had any interest, directly or indirectly; also that no member who had made any agreement with another member to vote for any other bill as a consideration for his vote should be competent to vote; also that no act shall take effect, except by unanimous vote of both Houses, for twenty days after its passage; and if the bill makes an appropriation, grants a franchise or affects a corporation, it shall be competent for any citizen who shall make out a *prima facie* case of fraud or corruption to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court or a Justice thereof, to sue out, within such twenty days, a writ in the nature of a *quo warranto*, authorizing and empowering the Court to inquire by a jury or otherwise as to the fact of such bill having been passed by corrupt means and in violation of law, and if found in the affirmative, then such law shall not take effect, but shall be null and void.

Judge MILLER said he offered this amendment for the purpose of making the bill more stringent, and of reaching the man who stood behind this machinery of bribery and furnished the money. He should have offered the amendment in Committee had it not been that he was fearful it might endanger the passage of the bill by delay. The amendment, in his opinion, was necessary to make the bill effective, and he hoped it would be adopted.

Mr. HIXON thought well of the amendment, but opposed it for the reason given by the gentlemen in Committee, that it would endanger the passage of the bill.

Mr. SELKREG opposed it for the same reason, and also because it would, in his opinion, be impracticable to enforce the amendment.

Mr. LYON opposed the amendment and the entire bill. He said it presupposed that the Legislature was corrupt, and needed the whip and spur of this law to make them honest. Now he had more confidence in the Legislature than that, and he believed the passage of such a bill would reflect disgracefully upon the men who voted for it.

Judge CAMPBELL advocated the law, but was afraid the amendment would hinder its passage.

Mr. BENDER was in favor of the most stringent law that could be made to prevent bribery and corruption, and therefore supported the amendment.

Mr. HITCHMAN also advocated the amendment, and said the people demanded that some action should be taken to prevent bribery, but the bill, as it now stood, was a blind, and not worth the paper on which it was written.

The amendment was adopted, on a count, by a large majority, and it was noticeable that many of the Democrats who voted for Mr. MURPHY'S motion to strike out the enacting clause, were among the ayes—thus showing that they at least regarded the amendment as tending to defeat the bill.

Several other amendments were then proposed, all of which were voted down. Mr. JACOBS made an elaborate speech against the bill, which was in the main a rehash of the argument used in the Senate—that it would put numbers at the mercy of outside vagabonds, who, finding that they were likely to be prosecuted for offering a bribe, would swear, and hire others to swear, that a member had accepted the bribe, and thereby get the start of him.

Judge CAMPBELL said that this argument would apply to any law for the prevention of crime. There was nothing to hinder any thief from accusing an honest man of being a thief, and swearing to it, but that was not a good reason why laws should not be passed against stealing. The law presumes that a jury will be able to detect false swearing, and will not convict honest men on the testimony of thieves.

In answer to Mr. LYON'S argument that the passage of the bill would be an imputation on the honesty of the Legislature, Mr. HIXON said it might as well be argued that no law should be passed against burglary lest the public might be slandered by the imputation that there were burglars in the community.

All additional amendments were voted down, and the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 36 to 20. It will be passed and sent to the Senate to-morrow. If they concur in the amendment there may be a possibility of getting a bribery bill through the present session after all.

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGISTRY LAW.

The bill introduced by Mr. LA BAU to amend the Registry law came up in Committee of the Whole, and after a long discussion was ordered to a third reading. It provides that the last meeting of the Board of Registry shall be ten days before the election, instead of on the Friday preceding. It also provides that the two inspectors in each election district shall be of different political faith, and each shall have the sole custody and charge, from the opening to the close of the polls, of one of said copies, for the purpose of checking such electors as being registered shall vote in the district, and no vote shall be received by either of the inspectors, or deposited in any of the ballot-boxes, until the said two inspectors shall each and both have examined, found and declared the residence and name of the person offering to vote to be on said copies, when, if the vote of said person is received, each and both of said two inspectors shall check opposite the name of said voter a mark similar to a letter "V;" and any vote which shall be received by the inspectors of registry and election, or either of them, in contravention of this section, shall be void, and shall be rejected from the count in any legislative or judicial scrutiny into any result of the election, and it shall be the duty of each and both of the two inspectors, in charge of the check copies of the register, to note on said copies, and each of them, in a suitable and separate part thereof, the name and residence of the party, if any, whose vote shall be so received, and the name of the inspector or inspectors, if any, who shall so receive or deposit in the ballot-boxes, or either of them, any such vote.

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS' BILL.

Mr. RICHMOND, from the Committee on Cities, has finally presented the majority report on the Tax Commissioners' bill for the consideration of the House. The delay in presenting the report was made necessary by the action of the majority in springing the report on the Committee, without giving the dissenting members an opportunity to present a minority report. Mr. GLEASON has now presented the minority report in the shape of a bill which he offers as a substitute for the one that passed the Senate. It provides that the present Tax Commissioners shall continue in office for five years, and shall have power to fill all vacancies that may occur during that time. After that time the Commissioners are to be appointed by the Board of Supervisors.

There is not much prospect that the minority report will be adopted. The Democrats will probably carry their own bill through the Assembly as they did through the Senate. Indeed, they boast that they have eighty-five votes already secured, which is twenty more than they need. Notwithstanding the Republicans have so large a majority in the Legislature, it is a curious fact that the chief obstacle which the Democrats have thus far encountered in their plundering schemes has been the vetoes of their own Governor.

The bill will be taken up for action to-morrow morning. S.

The Bribery Bill—The Committee of the Chicago Commercial Convention—The Grain Trade of the West.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, May 3, 1869.

The Bribery bill came up for third reading at the evening session of the Assembly, when Mr. HIXON moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to strike out the amendments offered by Judge MILLER, and adopted this morning. He said he believed the amendments were impracticable and would not be concurred in by the Senate, and were, therefore, only calculated to delay and defeat the bill. Mr. SELKREG advocated the motion for the same reasons, and it was carried—yeas 48, nays 47.

COMMITTEE ON THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Mr. RICHARDS, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, and Mr. WEST, President of the Milwaukee Board of Trade, who were sent on here by the late Commercial Convention in Chicago to urge upon the Legislature the necessity of reducing or entirely abolishing the canal tolls on grain and flour coming from the far West, this evening had a hearing before the Joint Canal Committees of the Senate and Assembly, together with the Canal Board. They represented that unless the reduction was soon made, this kind of freight would be diverted down the Mississippi to New-Orleans. They said the canals had already lost at least one-third of the transportation of flour and grain on account of the high tolls, and would soon lose the whole unless the reduction was made. The Committees were favorably impressed with the views presented.

Mr. HATCH, from the Buffalo Board of Trade, also addressed the Committees and concurred generally in the views of the Western gentlemen.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, May 3.

BILLS PASSED.

To consolidate the German and French Baptist Churches in New-York. Incorporating the New-York Burglary Insurance Company. To reorganize the Fire Department of Brooklyn. Authorizing a railroad from New-Brighton to Onondaga Valley. To incorporate the village of Green Island. In relation to the railroad from Rome to Clinton. To incorporate the Tontine Mutual Savings Bank of New-York. Relative to the Johnstown, Fonda and Gloversville Railroad.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To amend the charter of the Genesee Annual Conference. Authorizing the imprisonment of convicts in the Penitentiaries of Albany and Syracuse. Incorporating the Clyde Water Works. Incorporating the Rome Water Works. Facilitating the construction of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad. For the appointment of Commissioners to lay out roads in Kings County. Authorizing the Comptroller of Brooklyn to issue registered bonds. For a bridge over the Chemung River in the town of Chemung.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of Boonville. For a public road in Flushing. In relation to annuities to the Onondaga Indians. To widen Franklin-avenue in Flatbush. Incorporating the villages of Green Island and Chateaugay.

The Senate insisted on its amendment to the Town Bonding bill, and appointed a Conference Committee.

On motion of Mr. FOLGER, the bill relating to Sheriff's fees of New-York, and the fees of referees in sales by partition, was recommitted, to amend the third section as follows:

"Provided, however, that the Commission allowed by this section shall not in any case exceed the sum of $500."

YEAS—Messrs. Banks, Bradley, Cauldwell, Creamer, Edwards, Folger, Genet, Graham, Hale, Hubbard, Humphrey, Matteon, Morris, Nichols, Norton, Thayer, Tweed, Williams—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Campbell, Chapman, Crowley, Morgan, Nicks, O'Donnel, Parker, Stanford, Van Petten—9.

Incorporating the Abingdon-square Savings Bank of New-York. To incorporate the Hansom Cab Company; (21 to 3; nays, Messrs. BRADLEY, TWEED and WILLIAMS.)

The Senate passed the bill amending the law for the better security of mechanics in certain counties, passed 1854; also numerous claim bills.

The bill amending the State Excise law was taken up. Mr. GENET moved to strike out that portion of the bill exempting the Metropolitan District. Lost—12 to 15. The Democrats voted yea, and the Republicans nay. The bill was passed by a vote of 27 to 6.

The Senate then considered the bill amending the charter of the New-York City Underground Railroad.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Providing for the construction of a Central Elevated Patented Railway on Broadway. Also several Claim bills.

The House considered in Committee of the Whole the bill for the more effectual suppression and punishment of bribery.

Mr. MILLER proposed a substitute providing among others, that no member shall vote on a bill in which he has pecuniary interest, and he may be challenged for violation of this rule by any other member, and shall not vote until he frees himself from the charge. Discussed at considerable length.

The House considered in Committee of the Whole the bill amending the Registry law.

Mr. MILLER'S substitute for the Bribery bill was adopted, and the bill was ordered to a third reading; also, the bills incorporating the Schenectady Water Works; to authorize Syracuse and certain towns in Onondaga and Oswego Counties to aid the Syracuse and Northwestern Railroad.

The bill amending the the Registry law was ordered to a third reading, 42 to 39. The Republicans voted aye and the Democrats nay.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To repave Columbia-street, Brooklyn. Relative to sales for taxes. To provide for the election of a fifth Justice of the Peace in Richland, Oswego County. To incorporate the village of Alden. Relative to sewarge in Oswego. To punish fraud in the canvassing, counting or returning votes at elections. To extend exemption from distress for rent and sales under execution. Providing for the transfer of certain arsenals and armories belonging to State or county authorities. Providing for the appointment by the Canal Auditor of eight additional inspectors; which was recommitted, on motion of Mr. LASHER.

Mr. HIXON moved to recommit the bill for the more effectual suppression and punishment of bribery, for the purpose of striking out the amendment inserted this morning, and restore the original Senate bill; which was carried by a vote of 49 to 48.

To continue Charles-street, Brooklyn.

The bill increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Appeals and Supreme Court was lost by 13 to 79.

Mr. HITCHMAN moved to reconsider, which was lost by 16 to 49.

To amend the charter of the Elmira and Horseheads Railroad. Relative to Safe Deposit Companies. To incorporate the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company, New-York. Relative to the State Board of Charities. Incorporating the Ludme Water Works. In relation to Western Insurance Company at Buffalo. In relation to a railroad from Warsaw to the Erie Railroad. To amend the charter of the Herkimer and Illion Railroad. To incorporate the American Life Association, New-York. To incorporate the Church Building Association of Wesleyan Methodists. To incorporate the International Bridge Company. To consolidate with Canadian Companies. To suppress lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets.

The Assembly adjourned.

The Tax Commissioners' Bill as it Passed the Senate.

AN ACT in relation to taxes and assessments in the City of New-York, and the office of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York:

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Within ten days after the passage of this act the Comptroller of the City of New-York shall appoint four Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York, who shall hold their offices for the term of five years; and upon such appointments being made the terms of office of the present Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County of New-York shall be terminated. The said Commissioners shall thereafter be appointed by the Comptroller of the City of New-York for the term of five years, and all vacancies in said office of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments shall be filled by the said Comptroller for the remainder of the unexpired term. The said Commissioners shall be subject to removal only in the manner now provided by law for the removal of Sheriffs.

SEC. 2. Upon the appointment of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments being made as provided in the preceding section, the several offices, clerkships and positions filled by the appointments of the present, or any former Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City and County of New-York, shall become vacant. The Board of Assessors shall hereafter consist of four Assessors. The said Commissioners shall have authority, from time to time, to appoint and fix the compensation of such clerks and employes as they may deem essential to the effective discharge of the duties of said department, and said Commissioners respectively shall receive the same compensation as is now authorized by law. And for the more effectual discharge of their duties the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to employ counsel at an annual salary to be fixed by the Board of Supervisors of said county.

SEC. 3. No new surveys, or maps of the several wards of the said City, shall be prepared for the use of said Commissioners except under the authority of the Supervisors of said county.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Seventh Day's Proceedings.

RHINES, who had come so near winning every one of his previous games, actually achieved a victory yesterday afternoon, his opponent being the unlucky Bostonian, EDWARD DANIELS. For the first 300 points it looked as though DANIELS would win; but afterward, the modest young Chicagoan contrived to obtain the lead, which, without any extraordinary effort, he retained until the finish, winning by 199. Triple figures were made but once, and then by DANIELS, the exact number being 105. The score follows:

RHINES.—0, 1, 9, 12, 3, 0, 0, 4, 0 36, 6, 6, 1, 26, 21, 3, 63, 57, 0, 63, 6, 3, 36, 60, 0, 5, 3, 19, 6, , 12, 3, 26, 4, 9, 3, 3, 48, 0, 3, 6, 6, 93, 6, 0, 0, 6, 1, 24, 3, 0, 0, 0, 27, 6, 6, 4, 3, 36, 12, 54, 0, 0, 6, 3, 3, 57, 79, 9, 0, 6, 93, 24, 3, 24. Total, 1,200.

DANIELS.—3, 72, 3, 3, 21, 6, 3, 6, 3, 81, 6, 60, 0, 3, 21, 63, 9, 3, 48, 3, 3, 12, 0, 3, 33, 1, 0, 24, 36, 0, 12, 33, 0, 3, 6, 3, 16, 18, 3, 1, 3, 9, 0, 0, 3, 0, 1, 15, 3, 3, 3, 1, 3, 0, 3, 15, 0, 3, 99, 0, 0, 0, 6, 18, 0, 9, 81, 9, 24, 3, 0, 0. Total, 1,001.

ANALYSIS OF THE PLAY.

Score—Rhines, 1,200; Daniels, 1,001.
Innings—Rhines, 75; Daniels, 74.
Averages—Rhines, 16; Daniels, 13½.
Best runs—Rhines, 93, 93, 79; Daniels, 105, 99, 81.
Safety plays—Rhines, 18; Daniels, 18.
Pockets off count—Rhines, 2; Daniels, 1.
Kissed out of count—Rhines, 0; Daniels, 1.
Strung all the balls—Rhines, 7; Daniels, 1.
Banks—Rhines, 1; Daniels, 7.
Time, 3 hours 10 minutes.
Referee, Cyrille Dion.

At night GOLDTHWAIT and FOSTER were on, in conjunction with RUDOLPHE, who, before the first two played their game, executed choice selections from his reportoire of fantastic strokes, attempting only those most likely to be appreciated by the ladies present. His exhibition was a decided success, judging from the heartiness of the applause. After he had concluded, the game between FOSTER and GOLDTHWAIT was started by the former running 39 in fine style, every point being scored inside the string-line. The first call of the marker was—FOSTER, 111; GOLDTHWAIT, 36. At the second call GOLDTHWAIT was 117 to his opponent's 175; and at the fourth, GOLDTHWAIT having in the interim made runs of 117 and 105, the game was 402 to 205 in his favor. The next call showed nothing better for FOSTER, he being 287, and GOLDTHWAITE 510. It was even worse than this at the twenty-eighth inning, FOSTER being but 373, while the leading player was 636. Runs of 45 and 109 by FOSTER, and the contestants were but 100 apart. No material change occurred in the relative situations until the forty-third inning, when FOSTER, who had many times set the balls up for GOLDTHWAIT, assembled them for himself, and did not cease counting until the marker had called 150. This, the largest run of the game, put him ten points ahead, the score being 888 to 878. Soon it was 999 and 997; and, altogether too quickly for the hindermost man, FOSTER, it was 1,134 to 1,018. Ultimately, the score was 1,200 to 1,024, GOLDTHWAIT winning by 176, as per figures below.

The result of this game places the first prize beyond the reach of FOSTER.

GOLDTHWAIT.—0, 3, 0, 0, 6, 24, 3, 27, 0, 18, 36, 117, 21, 105, 42, 4, 0, 45, 18, 3, 24, 15, 30, 27, 18, 9, 3, 3, 0, 0, 96, 1, 39, 15, 12, 6, 54, 1, 3, 3, 3, 3, 63, 0, 6, 3, 3, 25, 12, 9, 30, 27, 0, 78, 3, 63—total, 1,200.

FOSTER.—39, 6, 12, 0, 3, 0, 51, 10, 27, 27, 0, 0, 0, 9, 21, 12, 49, 21, 1, 1, 72, 3, 9, 0, 0, 0, 3, 45, 3, 9, 109, 3, 0, 0, 48, 24, 93, 3, 3, 18, 3, 1, 150, 0, 0, 60, 37, 39, 0, 3, 0, 0, 21, 0, 6. Total, 1,024.

ANALYSIS OF THE PLAY.

Score—Foster, 1,024; Goldthwait, 1,200.
Innings—Goldthwait, 57; Foster, 55.
Averages—Goldthwait, 20¾; Foster, 18½.
Best runs—Goldthwait, 117, 105; Foster, 109, 150.
Pockets off count—Goldthwait, 4; Foster, 6.
Kissed out of count—Goldthwait, 0; Foster, 2.
Strung all the balls—Goldthwait, 6; Foster, 5.
Banks—Goldthwait, 7; Foster, 6.
Safety plays—Goldthwait, 9; Foster, 10.
Time, 3 hours 15 minutes.
Referee—John Secreiter.

DEERY and RHINES will play this afternoon, and to-night RUDOLPHE and GOLDTHWAIT are to try conclusions.

RECAPITULATION.

Players.	Games won.	Games lost.	Best runs	Best Av'ge.*
Foster	2	2	150	17½
Rhines	1	3	171	16
Deery	3	0	358	24
Snyder	3	0	307	17½
Goldthwait	1	2	121	20 1-9
Daniels	1	4	219	16⅝
Rudolphe	3	0	172	25

* The figures denote the best winning average of each player.

SPIRITUAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

Close of the Mumler Investigation—Summing Up of Counsel—Justice Dowling's Decision—Discharge of the Accused.

The Mumler case is ended. After weeks of protracted investigation, during which the Spiritists have alternated between hope and fear, the matter was yesterday brought to a close by the discharge of the accused. The believers in supernatural manifestations, photographic and otherwise, were early in attendance at the Court, and evinced great anxiety at the forthcoming decision. When it was rendered their spirits became suddenly elate, and a look of ghostly satisfaction seemed to have been impressed on the countenance of each. Among the auditors there were many women, evident believers in the ghostly theory, who, during the summing up of counsel, evinced the utmost interest in the proceedings, and, on the discharge of Mr. MUMLER, were among the foremost to give him a cordial congratulation. Shortly after 10 A. M. Judge DOWLING took his seat on the bench, and requested counsel to proceed with their summing up.

Mr. JOHN T. TOWNSEND, principal counsel for the defence, remarked that as the charge made against the prisoner was, if proven to be well founded, of a character to cause his punishment for felony, he hoped that Mr. MUMLER would have extended to him the same privilege as is extended to any other person accused of felonious acts. He suggested, therefore, that the usual questions be asked him, so that he might, at this stage of the proceedings, be allowed to make such statement as he saw fit concerning the accusation under which he lay. Such a course was only fair to the prisoner.

Judge DOWLING concurred in the opinion of counsel, and ordered the Clerk to put to the prisoner the questions usually asked on a preliminary examination.

MUMLER'S STATEMENT.

In response to these Mumler replied that he was 37 years of age, a native of the United States, a photographer by profession, and that he resided at No. 45 East Thirty-first-street. In response to the question, "Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge alleged against you?" the prisoner said: In 1861, in the City of Boston, while engaged in business as an engraver, I was in the habit of visiting a young man who was employed in a photographic gallery kept by a Mrs. Stewart, on Washington-street. Occasionally, I would experiment with the instrument and chemicals. One Sunday, while entirely alone in the gallery, I attempted to get a picture of myself, and then it was that I first discovered, while developing it, that a second form appeared upon the plate. At this time I had never heard of spirit pictures, although I had been somewhat interested in the doctrine of spiritualism. At first I labored under what is now the general impression, that the plate upon which the picture was taken could not have been cleaned, and that the form which showed itself beside my own must have been left on the glass, and I so stated to my employer and others. Subsequent attempts, however, made under circumstances which preclude such a possibility, have confirmed me in the belief that the power by which these forms are produced is beyond human control, and the experts that have been called by the People have failed to produce a picture made in that manner. I wish to state that at the time I developed the shadow or form above alluded to, I was a complete novice in the art of photography, and had no experience whatever in the composition of chemicals used in the business; and that my use of them in my experiments at that time was simply in conformity with what I had seen my friend do while himself engaged in the business. After getting the form on the plate, at the suggestion of several friends to whom I showed the plate, I made other attempts, and generally with most remarkable results. I then determined to leave my own business and devote myself to photography. Before long the subject of spirit photography, and particularly my success, became the theme of every tongue, and I was overrun with people of inquiring minds, and obliged to go over and over again, for their pleasure, the routine of taking and developing the pictures. For a long time I never refused any person who came to investigate. It soon became apparent, however, that I must either stop it or cease to support myself; for, as a general thing, these *swans*, while greedy themselves for intellectual food, seemed entirely oblivious to the fact that I myself was a material body. [Laughter.] However, I can truly say that I have never refused, intentionally, any person who desired to have a picture taken, from making every examination or inquiry he chose to make; and had I been allowed in this examination to have produced evidence from abroad, I could have shown by scientific men, whose names would have satisfied every one, that the most careful and minute examinations have often been made into all the details of my business while I have been engaged in taking pictures. I solemnly assert here that I have now but comparatively little knowledge of photography, or chemicals, or science of any kind, further than is absolutely needed to take ordinary photographic pictures. I positively assert that in the taking of the pictures on which these forms appear, I have never used any trick or device, or availed myself of any deception or fraud in producing them; that these forms have appeared in each and every instance when they have been presented without any effort, except my will-power to produce them. In regard to the testimony of Mr. E. T. Barnum, I would say that I can solemnly make oath that I never communicated with him verbally or in writing, nor did I ever know that he had written or was writing anything in regard to spirit photography; and I further say, that if he had any pictures taken by me, he must have received them from some other person. In regard to the testimony of Mr. Tooker, I have only to say that he came to my gallery apparently in the same way that other strangers were wont to come. As there was nothing particular to keep him in my remembrance, my memory in regard to him is stronger in its application to the form which appeared upon his picture, which I then thought the most villainous I had ever taken. I am now satisfied from the manner in which he came there, under an assumed name, or, more vulgarly speaking, an alias, and with a lie in his mouth, and with the purpose, which subsequent events have shown, that he got what was promised him, *i. e.*, the spirit nearest in sympathy with himself. In regard to my conversation with him, I can only say that I have never, under any circumstances, guaranteed to any one that a spirit form would appear. As to my refusal to entertain propositions from the self-appointed committee of photographers who appeared in my rooms since my arrest, and who desired, as I am informed by Mr. Guay, to make me take pictures for them, whether I would or not, I have only to say that since my arrest I have placed myself entirely in the hands of my counsel, and have been guided by his advice; and I am pleased to say that one of the first cautions he gave me was to refrain, during the examination, from being led into any trap of that kind. Having been charged with a crime which, temporarily at least, places me before the public in the same category with gamblers and men of that ilk, I have been deprived of the privilege of having my utensils seized at the time of my arrest.

[Judge DOWLING here interrupted the prisoner by saying: I was applied to to have your tools and apparatus seized; but I refused to make any such order, because I disapproved of the proceeding under the circumstances. I recollect that when Mr. Gurney's establishment was seized, during the war, the act was regarded as an arbitrary one. I disapproved of that act, then, and I disapproved of any similar one, when applied to in your case.] The prisoner then proceeded:

If I had been engaged in such nefarious practices as I am charged with, the implements themselves would have been the strongest evidence against me. They were not touched; they have stood ever since in the position they have always occupied in my gallery; and for the safety of others, who may hereafter be called to occupy my place in a Court of Justice, I sincerely hope that such proceedings may cease.

Mr. Gerry asked that Mr. Mumler's statement be annexed to the examination, and made part of the record in the case. The Court so ordered.

ARGUMENT OF MR. TOWNSEND.

Mr. Townsend then began his argument for the defence. The case under examination, he said, was one that had excited more than ordinary interest, not only because of its intrinsic merit, but because of the grave charges in which it involved his client. Public attention was not, however, exclusively directed to the prisoner; the interest in the case had spread itself among those who have religious views differing materially from those entertained by the community generally. He would, therefore, direct the mind of the Court, in the first place, to the legal aspect of the case, and subsequently he would touch upon the belief popularly known as spiritualism. He would be compelled to do this, because the question as to what is the belief of spiritualists had been introduced into this examination. He should do it, too, for the purpose of showing that there is nothing in the spiritualistic doctrine that should tend in any way to throw doubt or suspicion on the testimony adduced for the defence. The gist of the charge made by the prosecution was that the prisoner had obtained money from Marshal Tooker by trick and device, and that he had the intent to cheat and defraud that gentleman, by making false representations as to his (Mumler's) power to produce spirit photographs. In the testimony adduced to support the charge made by the prosecution, including the affidavit of Mr. Tooker, there was nothing that would justify the Court in committing the prisoner to answer to a charge of fraud before the Grand Jury. When Tooker visited the gallery he asked if a spirit picture would be guaranteed him, and he was told it would not. Mr. Guay gave him this answer; and Tooker himself expressly swears, on the stand, that Mumler would not and did not gu

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Difficulties of the Premier's Position—The Necessities of a Coalition Ministry—Attitude Toward the United States—Annexation or Independence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, May 1, 1869.

The week has been signalized by two important discussions in Parliament, and considerable progress has been made with the business before the House. Several Government bills have been introduced, but as none of them have yet gone before the Committee of the Whole, there has been no debate upon them. They are mostly of a character not likely to elicit much opposition, and it is doubtful if the opponents of the Ministry will give any trouble. Various returns have been moved for, and some have already been brought down, the most important of which is the correspondence connected with the negotiations on the subject of "the better terms" asked by and conceded to Nova Scotia. Parliament may well congratulate itself upon the work it has done, for it is fully up with the business, and there is a fair prospect of the session being a short one. A member expressed a wish that a month would end it, but the Premier demurred, and intimated that the business could not be finished in so short a time. Twice that length of time would make it one of the shortest sessions on record in Canada.

A MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The Ottawa correspondents of Opposition papers are indulging in rumors of a probable crisis in the Cabinet, but such a thing evidently has no existence. It is possible—nay, in fact, is true—that the Premier finds himself in a difficult place with respect to the filling up of the vacant seats; but he will take care not to precipitate a crisis. The report goes that his Conservative friends are unwilling that he should take two Reformers into the Cabinet from Ontario; and there is truth in it, for more than one Conservative has put forward claims to one of the vacancies. In order to preserve the coalition character of the Government, it is every way desirable that this Province should have three Reformers in the Cabinet; but it is contended by some that two would be sufficient, as there are only two Conservatives from Ontario. The reasoning is not considered sound, because the original number was three Reformers to two Conservatives, the latter being considerably in the minority as a party. Rumor says that Mr. MCDOUGALL insists upon the compact being observed, and therefore desires two Reform colleagues to fill the present vacancies. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD is believed to be favorable to this view; but his Conservative supporters are giving him trouble, and it is even said that they propose getting up a Round Robin by way of protesting against the selection of two Reformers. The matter has not gone so far as to warrant the belief that a crisis will be the result; on the contrary, there is reason to believe that the difficulty will soon be smoothed over, and Sir JOHN come out triumphant. His followers are sufficiently obedient to do just as he wishes them, and he is too old a politician to be caught napping.

MR. GALT'S MOTION.

The discussion on Mr. GALT'S motion did not take as wide a range as was expected, and the public met with a disappointment, for it was generally supposed that the subject would evoke a good deal of acrimony; but happily that was avoided, and Mr. GALT is considered to have acquitted himself well. His speech has been well received, and hopes are entertained that it will do good by leading the people of the United States to perceive that the Canadians have not been so bad as they were represented. At any rate Mr. GALT'S utterances clearly indicate the greatest friendliness on the part of this country toward the United States, even at the time when it was accused of aiding and abetting the rebellion in the South. Mr. GALT'S motion and speech have certainly created a good feeling, and no objection was raised to the resolution asking for the returns which he considers will bear out his statements.

INDEPENDENCE OR ANNEXATION.

Whether it is the desire of certain persons in the Provinces of Quebec, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to revive the subject of annexation to the United States, does not appear; at all events they are doing their best to create discontent in the public mind and excite a wish for some change of political existence. Not annexation, be it observed, for that they distinctly and emphatically deprecate, but independence! Mr. CUDLIP was more honest than they are, when he moved his annexation resolutions in the New-Brunswick Legislature; but now we have Hon. JOHN YOUNG writing a letter to the Montreal *News* in favor of Canadian independence, and Hon. Mr. HUNTINGDON proclaiming in favor of it on the floor of the House of Commons. These gentlemen must know very well that their so-called independence is but "a delusion and a snare," inasmuch as it would necessarily be the preliminary step toward annexation. The latter would follow as a matter of course; at least so think most people who have given the matter due consideration. Messrs. YOUNG and HUNTINGDON must be aware of this, yet they boldly deny that they want annexation—their grand panacea for the ills they complain of being independence. Mr. YOUNG was formerly a member of the Government and Commissioner of Public Works, and Mr. HUNTINGDON was Solicitor-General for Lower Canada some six or seven years ago. The occasion of the latter gentleman ventilating his independence views was a motion introduced on Thursday evening by Mr. DORION on the subject of Reciprocity. The mover was scarcely less outspoken than the seconder, who, however, indulged more freely in gloomy forebodings for the future, and caused quite a sensation by his declarations. He asked where was all the greatness that was to have occurred from confederation, and asserted that no man who knew the state of trade or the feeling in the country but was aware that the general question asked was, Whither are we drifting? Few, he said, were annexationists, but he believed that many dreaded annexation would come soon, and emphatically declared, now that we had undertaken the leap of confederation, there was not a man on the Ministerial benches, he believed, who did not expect it to result in the sovereign independence of the country. He concluded by saying, "For his part, if the country were rightly educated, he believed the people's destiny would be to maintain their own sovereign independence." The severest rebuke administered to Mr. HUNTINGDON was by Mr. MACKENZIE, the leader of the Opposition, who spoke energetically against the language used by his political friend.

NOVA SCOTIA'S POSITION.

The opening of the Legislature and the Lieutenant-Governor's speech do not enlighten us much with regard to the views of Nova Scotia on the subject of union. It was expected that the Government would at once declare their policy, but they have not seen fit to do so. There is a simple allusion to confederation in the Governor's speech, and it in no way shows what views the Government entertain respecting the terms obtained by Mr. HOWE. The question was asked by a member who has seceded from the Government, and Attorney-General WILKINS replied that the Government would announce a policy in good time. The probability is that they are awaiting events at Ottawa. In the meantime Mr. HOWE is unable to be in Parliament on account of illness, but he is expected to reach Ottawa in the course of next week. The Nova Scotia Government are evidently very cautious; they seem to be gradually losing ground. Some defections have already taken place in the House of Assembly, and others are expected soon to follow. The reaction has fairly set in, and the Government can only save themselves by accepting the situation, as they are almost sure to do ere long. There is much talk just now of an annexation league, said to have been started in Halifax, but it appears to be difficult to trace it. The annexation feeling is unquestionably stronger in Nova Scotia than in any other of the Provinces, and we may, in all probability, hear soon of its taking greater prominence than it appears to have at present. The future of Nova Scotia is, without doubt, obscured and dark.

Hon. THOMAS A. R. NELSON, of Tennessee, has written a letter complying with requests from "many highly respectable citizens and members of the Bar, irrespective of party, and residing in the different divisions of the State," for him to become a candidate for the office of one of the Supreme Judges of the State. He says: "It is the duty of a Judge to endeavor to be as impartial in his determination as it is possible for human nature to be, and, to this end, he should avoid alike the excitement and the obligations of a political canvass. I shall not feel at liberty to abandon this position, unless compelled to by personal attacks and in self-defence."

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Under the title of *The Teacher and the Pupil*, Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS has published an interesting and valuable pamphlet of about thirty pages, in which the science of teaching is treated in a philosophical and practical manner, and a sketch is given of a school to be established on the principles developed in his pages. Mr. SANDS takes the view that education, mental and physical, is but the absorption of surrounding elements into the mind and body—an arrangement and assimilation of materials so as to incorporate them into the being to whose nourishment they are applied, just as the tree or plant assimilates to its growth and subsistence the materials which it draws from the air and the soil; and his theory of teaching is based on these truths. The following extract will illustrate his views:

From the period of conception until birth the child draws to itself all the essential elements required for the organization of a human being; the capabilities and powers of the parent are taxed and called upon to contribute their material to enable nature to reproduce itself.

The child is born, and there is a higher and more enlarged and more independent state of existence commences drawing to itself the materials and substances necessary for its growth and unfolding. It draws in its mother's milk—it draws in the air and it builds up in itself the unseen forces of life. Nature, true to her mission, goes on unfolding the child, and teaches it daily and hourly the lessons best adapted to its condition. In a few days after it is born, its powers of observation begin to show signs of life and action, and it can distinguish light from darkness; in a few weeks its mother and nurse are known—in a few months quickened intelligence displays itself in all its actions; in about twelve months it has learned the most difficult art of balancing itself so as to walk, and also to speak a few words; and from two to two and a half years of age, only thirty months from birth, it has learned a language which it speaks, and has become familiar with a vast number of things surrounding it. From a state of entire ignorance it has in thirty months an increase of mind values. Horses, cows, pigs, dogs, toys, whips, birds, people, trees, houses, fruit, food, clothes, music, sounds, parents, friends, and a thousand other things, are all familiar to it. Without professional teachers, almost without effort, all this valuable and indispensable knowledge has been acquired, through the unconscious adoption on the part of the mother of the true system of education, *Education*—I draw out, and hence nurse, cherish, build up, develop.

* * * * * * *

It is here, and to this end, that the able teacher steps in, to perfect the development of the future man and woman. He educates, by assisting the natural unfolding of the intellectual germ; he places within reach of the child-mind the food needed to its growth, and the child-mind reaches out its tentacles and absorbs the nourishment offered to it. Thus the mind grows from within outwards, and the teacher aids its development, as the careful husbandman by tilling and manuring the soil according to the nature of the plant he cultivates, produces a healthy and fruitful plant.

The true teacher does not seek to teach by simply putting books into the child's hand and bidding it to learn; he addresses himself to those faculties and powers of the child's mind which bring it in relation with the world in which it lives. Sight, hearing, touch, smell, taste, and thence observation, judgment, perception, reason, memory, hope, imagination and the love of the beautiful are appealed to, developed and strengthened by natural exercise, even as the organs and limbs of the body are developed and strengthened by gymnastic and other appropriate exercises.

And again: We have but to turn to nature as our teacher and our guide; her instincts are unerring. The seed germinates and pushes forth its radical and its root from within outward. The expansion or growth takes place by means of the elements which it attracts to itself, when these are placed within its reach, and toward which it stretches forth its organs. These elements it assimilates into and makes a part of itself. This process of nature, so familiar to most of us, serves to illustrate exactly what should take place in intellectual growth. The mind hungers and thirsts out for and is impelled by a natural internal impulse to gather to itself the elements of knowledge. The wise teacher steps forward and becomes to the germinating intellect what the sun and dew and rain are to the plant. The mind must be fed in conformity with its longings, its wants, its needs.

The body being visible to the physical eye, its growth is also visible, and we do not think of feeling impatient at the long months and years required for it to attain its full proportions; nor do we seek by any forcing process to produce a man at 20 instead of at 20 or 30 years of age.

Were the mind and its growth also visible to the eye, we would be equally careful in our treatment of it. Man's first impulse in an uncivilized state has generally been a resort to force for the accomplishment of his objects; and as he took his fellow-man forward, the habits of his barbaric life remained with him. Hence, the first steps in teaching were by force—the lash, the rod, the school penal code; but even as when hungry, wholesome and well-dressed food rejolces us, so will the mind gladly accept the mental food carefully prepared for it by the true teacher.

Our space does not permit us to give further extracts from Mr. SANDS' pamphlet, but we would especially call attention to his description of "The School," and to the care which he professes to give to that physical training which modern society so lamentably neglects.

We would, in conclusion, ask whether among the numerous wealthy inhabitants of this City, there cannot be found a sufficient number appreciating the advantages for their children of a "healthy mind in a healthy body," who would feel induced to establish a school such as that shadowed forth by Mr. SANDS—a school in which their children may learn "to live," and which, while conferring upon the children by whose parents it shall be established and supported the inestimable advantages of an education in accordance with nature, shall at the same time furnish a model to which other schools shall seek to conform.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

There being but a bare quorum present, nothing beyond routine business was transacted.

A resolution was adopted directing the proper authorities to place barriers across Third-avenue at Ninety-second and One Hundred and Tenth streets, so as to exclude all vehicles, with the exception of the Third-avenue cars, therefrom. The dangerous condition of the avenue between the points named renders this order necessary.

Resolutions to lay Belgian pavement in Fifty-second-street, Desbrosses-street, Stone-street and Eighty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, were laid over.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

Board of Assistant-Aldermen.

This Board, having no quorum yesterday, adjourned to Thursday next at 2 P. M.

Coroners' Cases.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday at the Penitentiary Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, over the remains of MICHAEL O'BRIEN, *alais* "Desperate Mike," who had been committed on a charge of assault and battery, and who died on Sunday from the effects of disease hastened by excessive dissipation. O'BRIEN was 38 years of age and a native of Ireland, and during his twenty years' residence in this City had been a most desperate ruffian. He was constantly in trouble through his riotous conduct, and served out several terms in the Penitentiary for assaults upon policemen and others.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday, at No. 94 Fourth-avenue, over the remains of Mrs. MARY MALONEY, aged 95 years. Death was the result of a shock to the system caused by a fall a few days ago.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday morning over the remains of JAMES MCDONNOTT, which had been found floating in the East River, near Pier No. 7. The deceased resided at No. 64 Governeur-street, and left home on Sunday evening in a sober condition. It is supposed that he fell into the river accidentally and was drowned.

An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner ROLLINS over the remains of CORNELIUS O'DONNELL, aged 70, and a native of Ireland, who had been found dead in a stable in Twenty-ninth-street, near Seventh-avenue. The deceased had once been a wealthy man and in possession of a fine estate in Ireland. He became reduced in circumstances, however, and emigrated to America a few years ago in hopes of retrieving his fortune. In this he did not succeed, and finding no occupation fitted to his tastes he became head waiter in the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he remained some time. He then became addicted to intemperance, and was employed as an hostler in the stable where he died. Death is understood to have been caused by a rush of blood to the head while stooping over a feed-box. The deceased was well connected in his native country.

An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner ROLLINS over the remains of a man identified as WM. LAHEY, aged 37, formerly residing at No. 145 Thompson-street, Brooklyn. The body was discovered floating in the East River, near Eighteenth-street, and removed to the Morgue.

It was asserted in one of the journals yesterday that Coroner FLYNN had been guilty of malfeasance in the case of Mrs. SOPHIA F. PAFF, who died on the 15th of April at No. 127 West Fifteenth-street. It appears that the statement is wholly without foundation. The deceased, it appears, died from the effects of pleuro-pneumonia, with empyema, and when the Coroner had ascertained that fact, through a *post mortem* examination, a verdict was duly rendered and a certificate given in due form. Among the personal effects, and belonging to the estate, there were found a large amou t of stock and railroad shares, valued at $8,000, besides several gold watches and jewelry. These were all delivered to the Public Administrator, Mr. A. J. ROGERS, who gave his receipt therefor. This document is still on file in the Coroners' Office.

Corner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at No. 408 West Sixteenth-street, rear, on the body of JOHN ARMSTRONG, aged 44, and a laborer, who died in consequence of injuries. It appears that the deceased was on the 16th ult. at work in the hold of a ship at the foot of Eighteenth-street, when a tub of coal struck him on the head. The medical examination of the remains showed that the cause of death was inflammation of the brain.

George Francis Train on Temperance.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, Esq., is to lecture for the benefit of the Father Mathew Temperance Association at Cooper Institute on Thursday, May 6, on "The Life and Character of the Apostle of Temperance, Rev. THEOBALD MATHEW, and his Mission to America." In a communication to the officers of the Association accepting their invitation to lecture, Mr. TRAIN reveals in a few characteristic sentences the probable argument of his lecture. He says:

"The Irishmen you have elevated to power in New-York disgrace your race, flag and country. They never speak for Ireland. They are not Fenians, except before election. They are owned by England, through BELMONT, BARLOW and SWEENEY. Rum elects them, not Father MATHEW. Whisky rules, not temperance. Drunkenness, not sobriety, staggers to the polls. You good men and true men must change all that—choose none but temperance men for office."

The Board of Police.

The Board of Police Commissioners is still in a state of disorganization. Mr. HENRY SMITH, the successor to Mr. THOS. C. ACTON, has not yet made his appearance at Police Headquarters. He was expected there yesterday, but instead of doing so he forwarded to Mr. HAWLEY, the clerk, his oath of office, taken before the Secretary of State, and the certificate of his election as a Police Commissioner. The Board will not probably be fully organized until the close of the week.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 *A. M.*
Oyer and Terminer.

Nos.	Nos.
1599—Nat'l Bank of North America vs. Havemeyer.	891—Schmidt vs. Seely et al.
1441—Bemham vs. Hay et al.	1645—Earle vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1039—Cutter vs. Lord.	1055—Orvis vs. Shepard.
1579—Bridget vs. Rhinhard et al.	1427—Merriam vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
962—Ehrlich vs. Laubheim.	573—Moore et al. vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
1643—Windmuller et al. vs. Union Nat'l Bank.	4247—Kirschmann vs. Leidard et al.
1767—Hirsch vs. Towsky et al.	1607—Collins vs. Simonds
1475—Schadenwald vs. Prager.	1325—Murphy et al. vs. Haswell.
1501—McCormick vs. Penn. Central R. R. Co.	932—Lavignac vs. Goodspeed.
1317—Clancy vs. Byrne.	824—Harris Mf'g Co. vs. McCune et al.

Part II.—Adjourned to Friday, May 7.

Part III.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 *A. M.*
No Circuit Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham J.—Court opens at 10:30 *A. M.*
Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
17—Harris vs. Johnson.	36—Brookman et al. vs. Everett et al.
18—Reddington vs. Fowler, impl'd, &c.	27—Newell vs. Wheeler et al.
19—Dulles vs. Sulzborger.	28—Shoemaker et al. vs. Ferguson.
20—Wright vs. Woolsey, impl'd, &c.	29—Delevan vs. Pell.
21—Gogarza vs. Miles et al.	30—Bechtel et al. vs. Peter et al.
22—Pastor vs. Marshall, impleaded.	32—Peck vs. Erie Railway Company.
24—Nicoll vs. Flash.	
25—Davenport vs. Pier, impleaded, &c.	

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
273—Butcher vs. Astor.	166—Same vs. Same.
203—Fielder vs. Young.	167—Mindenhall vs. Klinck.
165—Sackett vs. Havens.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10 *A. M.—Calendar called at* 12 *M.*

Nos.	Nos.
9—First National Bank vs. Christal.	54—Simonson vs. Hamill.
20—Boas vs. Atwater.	68—Wilkins vs. Bolin.
24—Wadsworth vs. Turner.	60—Lake vs. Barker.
47—Brown vs. Brown.	70—Hill vs. Schedel.
Call No. 77—Stuynesant Burk vs. Delacroix.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 *A. M.*

Nos.	Nos.
859—Smith et al. vs. Smith.	735—Couse et al. vs. Bixby et al.
409—Cook vs. Planer et al.	345—Hardaway Bolt, Spike and Rivet Manufg Co. vs. Caldwell.
405—Kraushaar et al. vs. Kramer.	
2229—Moses vs. Bunker.	932—Greentree vs. Rosenstock.
883—Burdett et al. vs. Hatry.	889—Mead, Jr., vs. Mead et al.
799—Wall et al. vs. Lindley et al.	893—Kundpall et al. vs. Curtis et al.
393—Bonton vs. Elmer et al.	894—Phelps vs. Carter et al.
269—Berner vs. Mittnacht.	
857—Stowe vs. Sturges et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 *A. M*

Nos.	Nos.
589—Moore vs. Lurch.	598—Desmond alias O'Brien vs. Sarg.
900—Waylan vs. Livingston.	599—McDonough vs. Crenshaw.
590—Fowler vs. Gucker.	600—Witzell vs. Dinsmore, President.
591—Goff vs. Adams.	601—Higgins vs. National Steam Nav'n Co.
592—Merry vs. James.	602—Quinn vs. Broderick.
593—McIlvaine vs. Penfield.	603—Perkins vs. Hoffman.
595—Ely vs. Stilwell.	604—Simonson vs. Van Dyke.
597—Detshy vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	

Part II.—Held by Barrett. J.—Court opens at 11 *A. M*

Nos.	Nos.
236—Gillies vs. Lent.	333—Abell vs. N. Y. Ice Co.
365—Barnard vs. Harwood.	574—Quinn vs. McGuire.
675—Wright vs. Weiker.	187—Waring, &c., vs. U. S. Telegraph Co.
162—Rose vs. Solomon &c.,	157—Faron vs. Tyn
542—Degel vs. Lieber.	552—Katzenberg vs. Lowenstein et al.
415—Galloway vs. Brosman et al.	547—Cogswell vs. E. R National Bank.
113—Kaine vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	
538—Davis vs. Ducreux.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 *A. M.*

Nos.	Nos.
2321—Lang vs. Sayles.	2648—Herman vs. Joseph.
2630—Cohen vs. Biering.	2649—Morton vs. Heaney.
— — Invincible Club vs. Olliyon et al.	2650—McDermott vs. Cusick.
2227—Prince vs. Bolte.	2651—Derr vs. Hanlon.
— — Rullhauser et al. vs. Hobbey.	2652—Werling vs. Gessner.
2308—Flatan vs. Kraker.	2653—Wilson vs. Morris.
— — Dickinson vs. Knoepfel.	2654—Lyon vs. Burger.
2641—Ahlers vs. Wendell.	2655—Mackey vs. Anderstedd
2642—Gray vs. Waring.	2656—Straus vs. Herman.
2643—Price vs. Grinfield.	2657—Hodgens vs. Stobo.
2644—Phillips et al. vs. Pollin.	2658—Horaem vs. Fox.
2645—Jaffin vs. Marks.	2659—Wolcock vs. Macduff.
2646—Johnson vs. Barry.	2660—Bremer vs. Zwingman.
2647—Skehan vs. Keernan.	2661—Racey vs. Tubb.
2647½—Wagner vs. Aerzog.	2662—Dwyer vs. Dwyer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by G. S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.—Court opens at 11 *A. M.*

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. William F. White; grand larceny.	7—The People vs. James Kelly; burglary.
2—The People vs. Christian Frey; grand larceny.	8—The People vs. Francis Murray, Chas. Wilson, John Rouff, Chas. Mcromigle; robbery.
3—The People vs. Floyd Franklin; grand larceny.	9—The People vs. Frederick G. Hunt, George Soren, alias Armstrong, Charles M. Case, alias Chase; obtaining goods by false pretences.
4—The People vs. Charles A. King; grand larceny.	
5—The People vs. Charles Bell; forgery.	
6—The People vs. James Kelly; felonious assault and battery.	

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Nos.	Nos.
11—Chamberlain vs. Barnes.	29—Cassidy vs. Harris.
12—Chamberlain vs. Winslow.	30—Roth vs. Lind.
21—Merry vs. Holmes.	31—Hardy vs. Keeler.
22—Bloodgood vs. Payn.	32—Sylvester vs. Hopkins.
24—Tuckahery vs. Hughes	33—Rooney vs. Bender.
25—Dayton vs. Hughes.	34—Schmidt vs. Lang.
26—Rhodes vs. Van Syckel.	36—Lynch vs. Patterson.
27—Cassidy vs. Catherwood.	36—Dudley vs. Duryea.
28—Butterworth vs. Cinte.	37—Blankmine vs. Kemp.
	38—Buschman vs. Miller.
	39—Schmidt vs. Muller.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge G. G. Barnard.

THE SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Charles A. Lambard vs. John I. Blair and the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company.—This action is brought to compel a specific performance of a contract; in other words, that plaintiff may be declared to be entitled to one-ninth part of the capital stock and property of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, and to his proportion of the shares of such of the associates as have sold out. Also, that the defendants may be restrained from parting with or removing beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, or in any manner interfering with the sum of $1,200,000 of bonds of the United States, and $1,600,000 of their own first mortgage bonds, unless the defendants give plaintiff one-ninth part of such bonds, or the proceeds thereof. Furthermore, the plaintiff asks that an accounting be had between himself and the defendants, and that the latter pay to him such sum as may be found due upon such accounting; that the defendants, the Major & Knapp Engraving Manufacturing and Lithographic Company, may be enjoined from parting with the $1,800,000 of bonds, and that the defendants, the National Park Bank, be restrained from parting with any of the proceeds of the bonds on deposit with them, to the credit of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, or of J. I. Blair, or of the Belvidere National Bank.

The complaint sets forth that John I. Blair, Oakes Ames, Chas. E. Vail, J. H. Scranton, D. C. Blair, A. W. Johnson, Platt Smith, P. H. Smith, Wm. B. Allison and the plaintiff are the directors and managers of the corporation known as the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, which was organized under the laws of the State of Iowa. There were nine men as above named, who associated to form the corporation, with the understanding that, as promoters, they were to have equal interests—that is, one-ninth interest each. The origi al capital stock was two millions, and they undertook to construct a railroad and telegraph line from Sioux City, upon the most direct and practicable route to such point on and so as to connect with the Union Pacific Road.

Mr. Luther R. Marsh, in behalf of the defendants, argued the following points: 1. The defendants deny that there was any contract prior to the organization of the Company that each of the associates should own one-ninth, or any contract at all, and that the only evidence for plaintiff in that respect is his own testimony as to casual conversations between himself and Crocker. 2. That if there had been any such agreement, it would be against public policy, and therefore void. 3. That the basis of the action was such alleged joint contract, and the joint contract must be proved, or there can be no recovery. 4. That the individual contract of Blair alleged in the complaint, to take care of Lambard's interest while he was in Europe, was not proved. 5. That if it had been it would be no ground for recovery in the present action, based, as it is, on the alleged joint contract. 6. That there was no proof whatever connecting the defendant, Mr. Ames, with the transaction. 7. That there was no ground of action against the corporation, there being neither averment nor proof of any contract or ratification of the contract by the Company. 8. That the articles of incorporation constitute the only contract alleged or proved on the part of the corporation. 9. That plaintiff could claim nothing against the Company, because, if for no other reason, he, as a director, and member of the Executive Committee, had, with full knowledge, or at all events, under such circumstances as that he was bound as such officer to know, had himself moved resolutions which were adopted by the Company, ratifying and confirming all its acts. 10. That the action was one for specific performance of a contract, and yet no contract was alleged against the corporation. 11. That the increased subscription of which the plaintiff claims to have a share were subscribed by about 100 *bona fide* subscribers, who are not made parties to the action, and as to whom it is not pretended there was any agreement, they having paid for their shares. 12. That so far as plaintiff claims any portion of the million of stock subscribed for by the Iowa Railway Contracting Company, that is a matter between plaintiff and that Company, which is not a party to this action, and whose allotment of that stock among its own stockholders cannot be litigated in this action. 13. That the plaintiff never paid his first subscription of the $1,000, and that Blair's subscription for him of $110,000 was volunteered by Blair on the determination to take it himself if Lambard would not, so that Lambard got whatever benefit he did get through the good-will of Blair to him; and that it was not until after Blair and Ames (on whom the burden mainly rested) had carried the enterprise through to a point where it became demonstrated as a success, and the road built as provided for—Lambard meantime seeking his pleasure in Europe—that Lambard demanded a transfer of one-ninth of the stock. That the whole management of the enterprise was by common consent placed on the shoulders of Blair, and that Blair declined to do anything except upon a money basis, and determined to get rid of all such persons, whom he called chaff, connected with the original association as lived on margins, and who proposed to build the road without any personal responsibility, on bonds to be issued by the Company, without advancing a dollar—not even paying the $1,000 originally subscribed—and that it is now too late for any one of those, after the enterprise had become a success, to claim the benefit of it.

The papers were submitted to the Court, and decision reserved.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Field; for the defendant, Mr. Luther R. Marsh and Mr. Crane.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—MAY 3.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Morris Duckworth vs. James Greer, Edward Fallahee, John Markey and James M. Tilley.—This is an action for false imprisonment, and also assault and battery, growing out of the following somewhat novel circumstances: A friend of the plaintiff was arrested on some trivial charge and carried to the Third Precinct Station-house, and the plaintiff, who is a respectable merchant, followed with a number of others into the Station-house to learn what was about to become of the prisoner. While in the Station-house, as appears by the testimony, the plaintiff was in conversation with the prisoner, while standing in front of the official desk. Detective Tilley, one of the defendants, noticing the conversation, said to Markey, the officer who made the arrest, "If I were in your place, I would allow no conversation with my prisoner," whereupon Markey ordered the plaintiff to cease. Immediately after Captain Greer gave orders to clear the Station-house, when all left except the plaintiff and one or two other friends of the prisoner, whereupon Tilley took hold of the plaintiff and put him outside the door. Almost immediately after Officer Fallahee, another of the defendants, went out by orders of the Captain to clear the sidewalk, and finding the plaintiff standing on the sidewalk to another man, ordered him away, at the same time threatening that if he did not leave he would take him in and lock him up. The plaintiff did not leave as promptly as he was ordered, and demurred to the officer's authority, whereupon he was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct, locked up in a cell for the night, conveyed to the Tombs the following morning, furnished with accommodations for an hour in the "pen," and then discharged by Judge Dowling. After the close of the testimony, Judge JONES intimated to counsel for the plaintiff that the transaction before the plaintiff was turned out of the Station-house, and the circumstances attending his subsequent arrest and imprisonment, constituted two distinct causes of action, which could not be joined in the same pleadings, and the must elect, therefore, on which of the two he would go to the jury. Counsel hesitating to make his election, and proceeded to argue the point at length to the Judge, the latter enforced the motion of defendant's counsel to dismiss the cause of action founded on the charge of false imprisonment, which motion was granted, and the Judge proceeded to charge the jury on the action for assault in forcibly turning the plaintiff out of the Station-house. The question, he said, was for the jury to determine whether a Captain of a Police Station-house had the absolute control of the Station-house as to warrant him in ejecting a citizen therefrom under any and all circumstances. It was for the jury to consider whether a citizen could be arrested and charged before a Police Captain on the mere unsworn statement of a police officer or any other person, incarcerated in a filthy and unhealthy cell, and his friends be forbidden to appear in the Station-house to inquire the cause of arrest, to carry a message to his family, secure the advice of counsel or in any reasonable way contribute to his aid, notwithstanding they may be conducting themselves in a perfectly orderly and proper manner. He thought that well-behaved citizens had as much right in a Station-house, under such circumstances, as they had in a Court of law. Exercising, therefore, all the circumstances attending the subsequent arrest, the jury were to consider the question of the Captain's authority and those acting under him, to thus eject the plaintiff under the circumstances, and assess the damages to which he was entitled in consequence thereof.

After a few minutes' deliberation the jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $1,000, and the Court granted an allowance of five per cent.

Benjamin J. and Edmon Blankman for plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vanderpool for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 3.

By Judges Monell, McCunn and Freedman.

William R. Carnes *vs.* George W. Platt, &c.; judgment affirmed; opinion by Judge MONELL, concurring opinion by Judge MCCUNN.

Samuel S. Graham *vs.* Robert F. Martland, Survivor, &c.; judgment reversed, order of reference vacated and new trial ordered with costs to abide the event; opinion by Judge FREEDMAN, concurring opinions by Judges MONELL and MCCUNN.

Henry D. Townsend *vs.* John Gilsey: judgment affirmed; opinion by Judge MONELL, concurring opinion by Judge MCCUNN.

Abner H. McCormick and another *vs.* John B. Sarson; judgment affirmed; opinion by Judge MONELL.

James H. Todd *vs.* Chauncey W. Moore and others; judgment reversed, order of reference vacated and new trial ordered with costs to abide event; opinion by Judge MCCUNN, concurring opinion by Judge MONELL.

Charles P. Currie et al. *vs.* Cumberland G. White; judgment affirmed with costs; opinion by Judge FREEDMAN; concurring opinions by Judge MCCUNN.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 3.

By Judge Monell.

Samuel J. Beston *vs.* World Mutual Life Insurance Company; motion granted.

Caroline Simon *vs.* Ernest B. Simon; motion granted.

Charles F. Livermore *vs.* Alexander Hamilton, Jr.; motion granted.

Emeline Morey *vs.* Safe Deposit Company of New-York; motion denied with $10 costs.

Henry H. Shillingford *vs.* Charles H. Bass; motion granted with $10 costs.

Henry E. Dibiee *vs.* Andrew W. McClaren; motion granted and complaint dismissed.

James P. Lowrey, Receiver, *vs.* Mary McKeon; order granted.

By Judge McCunn.

Joseph F. Jewett *vs.* John H. Crook et al.; motion granted.

William Lander et al. *vs.* Cornelia Grayson et al.; proceedings vacated with $10 costs.

Demetrius Ivanovitz *vs.* Richard H. Allen et al.; motion granted with costs.

George A. Cassebier *vs.* Francis Schluke; motion granted and referee appointed.

Catharine Flick *vs.* Joseph Flick; judgment of divorce granted.

National Gaslight Company of New-York *vs.* James O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; complaint dismissed with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—May 3.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Barrett.

Livingston vs. McKeon; judgment affirmed.

Brennen *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Company; judgment affirmed.

Lawrence Smith *vs.* Freel; judgment reduced to $400, and affirmed as to residue, and application to go to Court of Appeals denied.

Hochkess *vs.* Brown; judgment affirmed.

Casban *vs.* Father Mathew Benevolent and Total Abstinence Society; judgment affirmed.

Arnoux *vs.* Pike; judgment affirmed.

Wilson *vs.* Logan; judgment affirmed.

English *vs.* Peck and Sweet; judgment affirmed.

Tappan and Starback *vs.* Murray; judgment reserved.

Rink *vs.* Dunn; judgment reversed.

Murray *vs.* Lesinzinsky; judgment affirmed.

Ford *vs.* Ford; order affirmed with costs.

Carroll *vs.* Kelly; judgment reversed.

Coppis *vs.* Lechtenstadter; order affirmed.

Hunt *vs.* Singer; judgment affirmed.

Fell *vs.* New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; judgment affirmed.

Erhard *vs.* Reynolds; judgment affirmed.

Frachieras *vs.* Henrequez; judgment affirmed.

Stanley *vs.* Reynolds; judgment reversed.

Weed *vs.* Borney; judgment for plaintiff.

Schreiber *vs.* Schirk; judgment reversed.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

THE SWIFT CASE.

Mr. F. B. Swift, a claim agent, charged with defrauding soldiers of a part of their bounty, has been committed for trial. The defence called Edward B. Robinson, who testified that Colonel Herman, having made out some applications for bounties on unsuitable blanks, sent blanks to Swift that the error might be corrected. This evidence, however, did not affect Swift's culpability.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE NEAL CASE.

The charge against Mr. Neal, of counting whisky barrels without canceling the stamps, was dismissed yesterday.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

Yesterday was the first day of the Term. Little business was introduced except the swearing in of the Grand Jury, and the delivery of Judge BEDFORD'S charge, which was as follows:

MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: It is usual on the opening of each term of this Court for the presiding Judge to offer a few general observations to the Grand Jury, in reference to their duties and the solemn responsibilities devolving upon them. I do not think it necessary to make a lengthened address to you with regard to these duties; suffice it to say that the oath which has this moment been administered to each and all of you, very broadly indicates

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 3, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	10	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	715
Cotton, bales	1,859	Pork, bbls.	622
Eggs, bbls.	2,574	Cut Meats, pkgs.	468
Flour, bbls.	8,318	Lard, pkgs.	294
Flour, bags	1,975	Lard, kegs	25
Cornmeal, bbls.	472	Beef, pgks.	216
Cornmeal, bags	....	Butter, pkgs.	2,415
Wheat, bushels	....	Cheese, pkgs.	455
Corn, bushels	10,200	Lard Oil, pkgs.	....
Rye, bushels	....	Tallow, pkgs	7
Malt, bushels	....	Grease, pkgs	8
Barley, bushels	....	Stearine, pkgs	80
Oats, bushels	6,000	Starch, pkgs	650
Peas, bushels	....	Tobacco, hhds.	455
Beans, bushels	126	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,104
Flaxseed, bushels	390	Whisky, bbls.	624
Dried Fruit, pkgs	....	Wool, bales	151
Hides, No.	5,675	Oil Cake, pkgs	302
Hemp, bales	678	Peanuts, bags	596
Hops, bales	188	Copper, cakes	225
Leather, sides	16,014	Sugar, hhds.	93
Reefin, bbls.	5,620	Cottonseed, bags	1,947
Crude Turp., bbls.	115	Rice, pkgs.	114
Tar, bbls.	607	Skins, bales	36
Sp'ts Turp'tine, bbls.	....		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Guiding Star*, for Bremen—556 bales Cotton, 1,326 bbls. Rosin, 159 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 253 cases Tobacco, 44 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark *Johanne Maria*, for Bremen—677 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 50 hhds. Asphaltum, 1,710 bbls. Resin, 50 bales Cotton, 30 tons Rustic, 544 cases Tobacco, 100 hhds. Tobacco.

By the steamer *Germania*, for Hamburg—650 bales Cotton.

ASHES—Have been in limited demand at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9 12½@9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—All kinds have been dull to-day, the demand having been very limited. Prices have not varied essentially. We quote: Java at 22½c. @25c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 9¼c.@13¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14¾c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 13½c.@15c.; Singapore, 18c. @20c.; Mocha, (in bales,) 26c.@28c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@ 19c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c. @18c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in good demand, largely for export, at firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,412 bales, of which 263 bales were to arrive, including 1,027 bales to shippers, 877 bales to spinners, 287 bales to speculators and 311 bales in transit.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	25	25¼	25¼	25¼
Good Ordinary	26¼	26¼	26¼	27
Low Middling	27¾	28	28¼	28½
Middling	28¾	29	29¼	29½

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	1,658
Receipts last week	4,619
Receipts preceding week	5,813
Receipts since Jan. 1	267,338
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	589,772
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,632
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,310
Exports since Jan. 1	125,998
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	311,089
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	358,510
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stockon hand here	97,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	2,029,000
Receipts same time in 1867	2,057,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,176,000
Exports same time last year	1,475,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	307,000
Estimated stock same time last year	224,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	30,288
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,989
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—An improved inquiry has been noted for State and Western Flour, chiefly for the low grades, which have again advanced 10c.@20c. ₱ bbl., on a limited offering. There has been very little call for the better grades, which have been irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,600 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 60@6; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 00@6 55; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra Indiana at $6 55@7 10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 15@6 65 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 60@$6 00
Extra State	6 00@ 7 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 00@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 15@ 6 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 70@ 9 75
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 9 75
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 15@12 50

Southern Flour is in more demand at rather firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., at $6 40@7 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra. ₱ bbl. California Flour continues inactive at $6 75@10 for Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales, 250 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in fair request at $4 55@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 475 bbls. Cornmeal is in request at $4 35@$4 75 for Western, $4 35@ $4 45 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in more demand for export, home use, and on speculative account, at an advance of about 3c. ₱ bushel. Winter has not attracted much attention, and has been without notable change in values, though quoted rather firmer. Sales have been reported of 71,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 90; Amber Western at $1 60; No. 1 Spring, in store and delivered, at $1 50@$1 54; No. 2 Spring at $1 47@$1 51, delivered, and White California, part at $1 65 ₱ bushel. Corn has been more sought after, partly by speculative buyers, and has again advanced sharply. Sales have been reported since our last of 85,000 bushels, at 88½c.@92½c., chiefly 90c.@92c. for New Mixed Western; 89½c.@91c. for Old Mixed Western, in store; 92c.@94c. for White and Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern, and 85c.@88c. for unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 30@ $1 35 for Western and Northern, ₱ bushel; sales 1,250 bushels. Barley has been quiet and nominal. Barley Malt continues very dull at $1 90@$2 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in active request and quoted higher; sales have been reported of 62,500 bushels Western at 85c. in store, and 86c.@86½ from depot and delivered, ₱ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses May 1, 1869.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,400,939	Barley	39,246
Corn	752,014	Malt	56,258
Oats	963,016	Peas	36,400
Rye	135,240		

HAY—Bale Hay continues quiet at from 55c. @65c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in demand at 75c.@$1 10 for Long and Short, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in good demand, partly for export, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 8c.@35c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@25c.; Eastern, 8c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 20c. @25c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole has been quyted steady, particularly hemlock tannages, which have been in most request; as also light weight oak tannages, which have been in favor with buyers. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 24c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20c.@ 23c.; Hemlock Slaughter in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c., cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The inquiry has been very light, but prices have been quoted firm, including Oil and new crop Porto Rico at 40c.@78c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon. We quote in detail, thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@38c.	—@—
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	48c.@51c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	40c.@42c.	50c.@53c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	40c.@55c.	50c.@78c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	45c.@55c.	50c.@70c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been a very moderate business noted in Spirits Turpentine on the basis of about 46¾c.@47c. for merchantable and 47¾c.@48c. for shipping lots, which were the ruling quotations, though some holders were claiming rather higher rates. No receipts were reported. Nothing really new occurred in Crude Turpentine. There were 115 bbls. received. Tar has been quiet at former rates. The receipts were 607 bbls. Resin has been offered sparingly and has been in good request at strengthening prices. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Common Black at $2 80; 1,880 bbls. Strained and Good Strained at $2 82½@$2 85, chiefly at $2 65; 150 bbls. Choice No. 2 at $2 95; 100 bbls. No. 1 on private terms, and a small lot of Choice White at $10 75@$10 25 bbl. The receipts have been 5,820 bbls.; export clearances, 1,208 bbls. Resin by the steamer *Guiding Star*, for Bremen, and 1,710 bbls. Resin by the bark *Johanne Maria*, for Bremen. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 46¾c.@48½c., chiefly at 46¾c.@47c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 25; Resin at $2 55@$2 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $2 75 @$3 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—More firmness was noted in the general market, with a reduced supply available. There was some call for Crude, in bulk, and a sale of an odd lot was reported to-day at 17c., but this could be had at less than 17¼c., and some holders were unwilling to accept less than 17¼c. ₱ gallon. Barreled Crude was generally quoted at 22c. with buyers at 22¼c.@22½c. ₱ gallon, but transactions of moment were reported. There were no receipts of Crude acknowledged, and legitimate dealers complained very pointedly of the action of the parties who received Crude Oil and who refused to report, or to allow to be reported, at least the aggregate amounts, and such Oil as they receive. The recent arrivals are known as having been quite extensive, yet the regular trade and the business public are denied reliable information on the subject, partly, it is said, through the influence of a prominent railroad company, by which has been charged with an active participation in the manipulations of the market....Refined Oil has been in fair request and quoted stronger in price, with buyers at 32½c., and sellers at 32¾c.@ 33c.—the latter basis for the general adding price for Standard White at the close. Sales were reported of 7,500 bbls. at 32¾c. Also at Philadelphia of 3,000 bbls. Standard White for May delivery at about 32¾c. @32¾c., chiefly at 32¾c.; while holders were asking 33c. at the close; 1,000 bbls. do., June delivery, on private terms; 500 bbls., July, at 34c., with 34¾c. asked; and 3,500 bbls. for August delivery at 35c., with 35¾c. commonly claimed by sellers. The receipts of Refined here were only 715 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,420 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in light supply and moderate request at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., in lots, at $30 75@ $31 10, closing at $31 06 regular for New Mess; $30 75 for Old Mess; $28 25@$28 75 for Western Prime Mess; $30 50 for Clear, and $25 75@$26 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, and $24 for Rumps, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand and steady; sales equal to 235 packages, at 15c.@16c. for Dry-Salted and Pickled Hams; 20c. for bagged do., and 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues dull and heavy; sales of 2.5 boxes, including Cumberland at 15¼c., and ice-cured City at 16¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is in demand at steady rates; sales have been reported since our last of 625 tierces and bbls. at 17c.@18¾c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 17¼c. @17¾c. for City, and 18c. for Prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 500 tierces Prime Steam, seller May, at 18c.@18¼c.; 320 tierces do., seller to Aug. 1, at 19c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet at $11@$13 for Plain Mess; $12@ $18 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of Barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 120 bbls. Tierce Beef is in demand, including New Prime Mess at $20@$26; Indian Mess at $25@$31 ₱ tierce; sales 250 tierces. Beef Hams continue quiet at $26@$32 ₱ bbl.; sales 180 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue in demand and steady. We quote:

OLD CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Extra Yellow, ₱ lb.	35c.@40c.
State firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	30c.@35c.
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	27c.@33c.
Western firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	25c.@30c.
Canada, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	25c.@30c.
Western and Canada, Common, ₱ lb.	23c.@25c.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₱ lb.	40c.@41c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	37c.@39c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ₱ lb.	43c.@45c.
Western tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	34c.@37c.
State and Western, Common, ₱ lb.	30c.@35c.

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	@23
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb.	21 @21¼
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	22 @23
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	20 @21

RICE—The inquiry for Carolina has been fair, and sales of 200 tierces have been reported at $8 75@$9 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

Stocks of Pork and Beef in the Packing-Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Total May 1, 1869.	Total April 1, 1869.	Total May 1, 1868.
Clear	296	359	143
Mess	33,852	25,782	50,408
Thin Mess	1,233	611	1,775
Prime Mess	1,893	1,864	12,315
Prime	4,305	3,239	6,394
Rumps	646	324	1,203
Refuse Mess	61	70	424
Refuse Prime Mess	31	53	124
Refuse Prime	54	359	188
Other Refuse	100	111	278
Uninspected	10,146	21,813	10,264
Grand total, bbls.	52,417	54,775	83,258

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	11,981	12,417	9,202
Repacked Chicago Mess	8,410	8,397	11,706
Railroad Beef	10	....	....
Refuse Mess	2,971	2,406	1,316
Refuse Prime	....	585	....
Other Refuse	1,134	628	419
Pierces Prime Mess	12,159	9,225	2,800
Country Mess	1,291	964	1,308
Uninspected, tcs.	7,105	12,447	532
Uninspected, bbls.	2,792	7,952	3,080
Grand total tcs. and bbls.	47,853	55,111	32,453

SUGARS—There has been a very moderate demand for all grades of raw, to-day; prices, however, have not varied in all parts of the week. Sales have been reported of about 490 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 11 9-16c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted steady at 11¾c.@11¾c.; fair to good grocery grades steady at 12c.@12½c.; very good to strictly prime do. at 12¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been quiet at 14c.@16c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 80,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11¾c.; also 43,000 lbs. Stearine at 17¼c. @18½c., and 52,000 lbs. Grease at 11¼c.@14c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted up to 96c.@97c. ₱ gallon, with sales of 300 bbls. reported at these figures.

FREIGHTS—The market exhibited a little more animation and steadiness to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 200 bales Cotton at ⅛d. for square and ¼d. for Sea Island ₱ lb.; 1,000 bales do. at 5s. ₱ bale; 30,000 bushels Wheat at 1d.@1¼d. ₱ bushel; 200 tierces Lard at 5s.; 600 boxes Bacon at 5s.@7s. 6d.; 2,000 boxes Cheese at 12s. 6d.; 40 tons Oil Cake at 5s. ₱ ton, and 4,000 bbls. Resin at 7¼d. ₱ 280 lbs. For London, 500 bales Hops at 3-16d. ₱ lb. For Bremen, a North German bark, with 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at 3s. 9d.; or, if to the Continent, 4s. ₱ bbl.

FINANCIAL.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

BANKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST.

Buy and sell all classes of Southern State, railroad and municipal bonds and past due coupons, of which we make a specialty. VIRGINIA Registered Stock, issue of 1866 and 1867. Wanted also SOUTH CAROLINA New Bonds, issue of 1869. LOUISIANA Levee six and eight per cent. Bonds for sale.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

NO. 70 BROADWAY,
and
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS,
Issue Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for the use of travellers in all parts of Europe.

Americans can have letters addressed to the care of our Paris house, to be forwarded promptly to destination.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, the corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock, noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May next.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1869.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND WEST-CHESTER COUNTY RAILROAD CO.

NO. 202 BROADWAY.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company TUESDAY, May 4, 1869, at 3 P. M. This meeting is of vital importance, and every stockholder should be present in person or by proxy.

A. K. P. JOY, President.
M. H. CHAMBERS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1869.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 3d day of May ensuing.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 24, till the morning of May 4.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore Railway Company will be held at the office of said Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 8th day of May next, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and adopting or rejecting a contract for the consolidation of said Company with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, owning a railroad extending from Toledo, Ohio, to Chicago, Illinois, which was entered into between the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 6th day of April, 1869, and in the event of its adoption, to prescribe the manner and fix the day and place for holding the election of Directors and officers provided for in said agreement of consolidation.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th day of April, 1869, and reopened on the 16th day of May next.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 26 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1869.

AT THE REQUEST OF A LARGE number of its bondholders, this Company has opened at this office books for the registering of the First Mortgage Bonds, (Eastern and Western Division.)

Holders of these bonds desiring to have the same registered, must apply between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

OFFICE OF THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 142 AND 146 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY-ST.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Safe Deposit Company of New-York, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 142 and 146 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 10th day of May, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX City Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the preferred stock of the Company at par, on and after the 1st of July next, at this office. Interest thereon will cease from and after said date.

M. K. JESUP, President.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company due May 1, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

B. E. SMITH, President.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR BOTH the common and guaranteed stock of this Company will be opened for transfers on Monday the 10th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

D. P. BARRYDT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1869.

COUPONS OF MOUNT CARBON COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Bonds, due May 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at the office of GRANT & SON, No. 37 Wall-st.

JOHN CEILD, Secretary.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bond Coupons, due 1st May, will be paid at my office, No. 20 Broad-st. G. E. TAINTOR, Financial Agent.

HARVEY FISK, A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,
Bankers & Dealers in Gov'nt Securities,
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
Opposite U. S. Sub Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver coin and Gold coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

The National Trust COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY,
CAPITAL PAID IN,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Company is constituted by its Charter a Legal Depository of Money paid into Court.

The Company is authorized to accept the agency of corporations in issuing, registering, or countersigning Certificates of Stocks, Bonds or other evidences of debt.

To act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and other Corporations.

To act as receiver in cases of litigation.

To accept and execute all Trusts in reference to both real and personal estate committed to the Company by any person or corporation, or transferred to the Company by order of any of the Courts of Records, or by any Surrogate.

As Guardian of Estates belonging to Children.

To act as Executors or Administrators of Estates.

To act as Treasurer and Financial Agent of charitable and religious institutions and corporations.

To act as Agent for Foreign Banks, Bankers, Business Men, and Corporations having business transactions in the City of New-York.

To act as Financial Agent of State and City Governments, and of Counties, in the management of their business at the financial centre of the country.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	118½	115¾	5-20 Coupon, 67.	116¾	117
Coupon, 1881.	119	119¼	5-20 Coupon, '68.	116¾	117
5-20 Regis., 1862.	113¼	113¾	10-40 Regist'd.	107¾	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '62.	118¾	118¾	10-40 Coupon	108¾	108¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	114¾	114¾	Gold	135¾	135¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	115¾	115¾	U. S. Cur. Fnd.	106¾	107
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July.	116¾	117			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$1,000,000 GOLD.

6 PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD
OF MISSOURI.

Principal and interest payable in Gold. Coupons payable May 1 and Nov. 1 at the
FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
NEW-YORK.

Total issue of Bonds $1,000,000, less than $14,000 per mile on 72½ miles of road from the City of St. Joseph to Lexington, which is not more than half the amount per mile of mortgages on the principal railways of the country, making the bonds the cheapest, and one of the safest investments in the market.

The Council Bluffs and St. Joseph and North Missouri Roads, now completed, are connected by this road, forming a grand trunk through line from St. Louis to Omaha, 39½ miles nearer New-York than via Chicago.

The loan is being rapidly taken, half of which has already been sold.

Present price 87½ and accrued interest in currency, which must soon approximate par.

The interest is the same as the United States 5-20s, and payable the same time of the 6s, 6ths and 6ss; at present prices they are 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than Governments, and we believe them to be equally as secure an investment.

Parties investing this month will make one per cent. on the May coupon.

The counties along the line are the most populous and richest agricultural districts in the State. The local traffic will be large, and the through travel and freight must be as large as that of any Western road.

There are numerous excellent coal fields on the line, which will also be a profitable source of revenue to the road.

With great satisfaction we recommend this security to investors and trustees of estates as a first-class investment.

For further particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1869.

SECOND SALE OF GOLD.—By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the purchase of gold will be received at this office until noon at THURSDAY NEXT, 6th inst., when the same will be opened and the bids declared. Proposals will be received for sums not less than five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and payment may be made either in lawful money or three per cent. certificates. Successful bidders will be required to deposit five per cent. of the amount of the purchase on the day of the sale. Like proposals will be received on Thursday of each succeeding week until offers are ordered.

The amount awarded will not exceed one million of dollars per week, and the right is reserved to reject bids obviously adverse to the interests of the Government.

H. R. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
MEMPHIS, April 29, 1869.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 5th day of May, proximo, on account of dividend payable June 1, 1869.

M. J. WICKES, President.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH Railroad Company.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due May 1, 1869, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York.

L. M. LAWSON President.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS,
Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK, } LONDON.
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO., }
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

REMOVAL.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 192 BROADWAY,

Northeast corner of John-st.

STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1869:

Cash capital	$500,000
Surplus	273,000
Total	$773,000

J. W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEEKER, Vice-President.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
J. GRISWOLD, General Agent.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of directors of the Tice Manufacturing Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on SUNDAY, 10th day of May, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 30th of April, at 3 P. M., to 11th of May, at 10 A. M.

WM. T. BADLEAD, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 24, 1869.

THE COUPON DUE MAY 1 ON Second Mortgage Bonds Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, N. Y.

CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

CAIRO CITY IMPROVEMENT STOCK —600 SHARES.—The property embraces the whole of the City of Cairo, Ill., with all improvements thereon, &c. Par value of each share $100; will be sold very low as an estate. Apply to WHITEHOUSE & CO., No. 29 William-st.

EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Administrator.

APRIL 22, 1869.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the New-York Amusement Company are now open at Tammany Hall. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—BONDS AND STOCK AND PAST-due Coupons Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company; also, Indianapolis and Cincinnati First Mortgage Bonds; Dayton and Weston, Dayton and Michigan. Highest market price paid by

WM. A. GUEST, No

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, and Miss Blanche Grey.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A public meeting of Conservatives was held in London last night, to protest against the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool April 21 and Queenstown April 22, reached this port yesterday, with two days' later mail news from Europe than was previously at hand.

CUBA.

The insurgents again appear to be making demonstrations around Cincovillas. The Revolutionary Party held a Congress at Sibancon on the 13th ult., at which about thirty representatives were present from all parts of the island. They declared by resolution that they were fighting for separation from Spain and annexation to the United States.

GENERAL.

Secretary BOUTWELL lays before the public this morning his second statement of the public debt. It is compiled in a concise tabular form, and so simply stated that the veriest novice in financial matters may understand it. It will be found in other columns of the TIMES this morning.

Verdicts for the plaintiff have been given in the six suits brought by JAMES KELLY, of New-York, against six insurance companies of Baltimore, to recover the amount of insurance on Barnum's Museum.

A riot occurred in Brownsville, Tenn., on Sunday night, between whites and negroes, in which one of the former and two of the latter were killed. A white man was also mortally wounded.

Another case of child suicide has occurred in Massachusetts. A boy named FRANK F. CHENEY shot himself because his father requested him to apologize to a school teacher for truancy.

JOHN S. HAYWARD, an old and wealthy citizen, and one of the largest landholders in the State of Illinois, died at his residence in Hillsboro yesterday morning.

JAMES HUNNEWELL, a leading merchant of Boston, who has been identified with the Sandwich Island and California trade over half a century, died on Sunday at the age of seventy years.

Rev. C. L. HUTCHINS, of St. John's Parish, Boston, has accepted a call as assistant in the Cathedral Episcopal Church in Buffalo, N. Y.

The wheat crop in East Tennessee, as well as in other portions of the State, is in splendid condition, and there is every prospect of an immense harvest this year.

A man named MILES, in New-Haven, has just completed the feat of walking 105 hours without sleep.

In the case of Mrs. ROWLAND, who is on trial at Cumberland, Md., charged with having poisoned her husband, a former domestic in the family testified that Mrs. ROWLAND and Mr. WEAVER sought to bribe her to poison Mr. ROWLAND in the Winter of 1867. She refused, but Mrs. ROWLAND made several attempts—four times with arsenic, and once with a pinkish fluid, poured on a piece of meat and bone. The fluid alluded to was shown to have been croton oil. The trial is not concluded.

Senator SPRAGUE was serenaded in Philadelphia last evening by a Workingmen's Association.

The United States Circuit Court at Richmond, Va., was opened yesterday afternoon by Chief Justice CHASE. The "iron-clad" test oath being dispensed with, many old citizens of Richmond appeared in the Grand Jury box, for the first time since the war.

General D. S. STANLEY reports that all that has been done to make peace with the Sioux is an entire failure; that they are bent upon war, and that they intend shortly to depredate along the line of the Pacific Railroad.

The Convention of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will assemble in St. Louis, Mo., during the present week.

JAS. MADIGAN, the celebrated circus rider, was instantly killed while attempting to throw a double somersault at Paris, Ky., on Wednesday last. He fell and broke his neck. Mr. MADIGAN was a native of Albany, and was the son of Mr. HARRY MADIGAN.

It is stated that when the President discovered that Colonel CROWE could not be installed Governor of New-Mexico without an act of Congress for the relief of his political disabilities, a telegram was sent to General MITCHELL, present Governor, asking if he would hold the office until Colonel CROWE was ready to take it. He promptly replied that he would not hold it a week to accommodate such a man. This renders necessary the appointment of some one as an *ad interim*, to keep the place open until the question is settled by the Senate.

A Washington correspondent of a Baltimore paper says it is believed in well-informed circles that but for the new aspect of the question, occasioned by the rejection of the treaty, a speech would have been made on the Alabama claims in the House of Commons, in defence of the claim, by Sir HENRY LYTTON BULWER, who was the British Ambassador here some years since.

Captain JOHN BRIDGES, of Maine, superintendent of the crypt at the Capitol, has resigned his position, to take effect June 30. Congress abolished this office at its last session.

Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, Director of the Philadelphia Mint, issued a notice on Saturday that all of the employes of the establishment whose appointments date subsequent to October, 1866, might consider themselves discharged. The hint was taken, and a large number of vacancies were speedily made. As the force is to be reduced considerably, but few new appointments will be made.

A schooner, which cleared from Mobile for the West Indies, was recently overhauled by a Spanish man-of-war off the coast of Cuba, and some arms being found on board, the Spanish authorities decided they were intended to aid the revolutionists, and took the schooner into Havana. The Captain, named JONES, was put in close confinement, and his crew were imprisoned in Moro Castle.

It is stated that the miners in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Pittston met on Saturday evening, reconsidered their previous action, and resolved not to suspend.

Boston is agitated on the license question. The licenses of last year expired on Saturday, and owing to Legislative tampering with the law no new ones were issued. The dealers continue to sell their beverages notwithstanding the State Constable has notified them to desist. This will doubtless make a rich harvest for the lawyers.

The city authorities of Cincinnati are contemplating extending an invitation to their State Legislature to visit that city, and have a good time at the expense of the city tax-payers.

The Committee appointed at the Commercial Convention of Chicago yesterday had an interview with the Joint Canal Committee at Albany. They represented that unless a reduction was soon made in the rate of tollage upon canals in this State, the grain trade would be diverted down the Mississippi to New-Orleans.

A number of oyster sloops were recently seized by the Virginia State officers for taking oysters contrary to State laws, and their owners were fined $500 each by a Magistrate. An appeal was taken, but the Court above has just decided the law constitutional, and directed payment of the fines.

After the 16th inst., it is stated, a Sunday morning train will be run from White River Junction through Concord and Lowell to Boston. A train will also be run from Boston to Concord in the afternoon.

The steamer *St. George*, which struck on Blonde Rock and afterward went ashore, will prove a total loss. Part of her cargo will be saved.

A bold attempt at robbery was made at the corner of Broadway and Pearl-street yesterday by three men, who jumped into one of the money wagons of the American Express Company, knocked down the messenger in charge, and started to drive off. A man who saw the transaction, however, seized the horses' heads, and the three men jumped out and ran away. One of them was caught.

The Mumler (spirit photography) investigation was brought to a close yesterday by the discharge of the prisoner, Justice DOWLING deciding that the prosecution had failed to make out a case. This result gave much joy to the spiritualists, who were present at the Court in great numbers.

A resolution was adopted yesterday by the Board of Aldermen to close Third-avenue, between Ninety-second and One Hundred and Tenth streets, this portion of the avenue being in a dangerous condition. The Third-avenue cars will, however, run as usual.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise yesterday revoked the licenses of four liquor dealers for violation of the law. No licenses were issued.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon and held a protracted session. Complaint was made against the East River Park as a disorderly place. An ordinance was adopted which forbids the keeping of horses afflicted with the glanders, in built-up portions of cities, towns or villages within the limits of the Metropolitan District. After the transaction of other business of less importance, the Board adjourned until Monday next.

Cotton was in good demand yesterday at full rates. Breadstuffs were more active; common grades of Flour, Spring Wheat, mixed Corn, and Western Oats were much dearer. Provisions were in better request. Pork and Lard closed stronger. Groceries quiet. Freights somewhat brisker.

Transactions at the cattle yards continue moderate. The supply yesterday was scarcely equal to the demand. Consequently, prices continued at about the quotations of last week. Very few sales were made above 16c. ₱ lb., net weight, although, occasionally, a bullock or two were sold at 16½c. Most of the sales were made at about 14c.@15c. ₱ lb. Inferior lots, 10c.@11c. ₱ lb. Sheep continue dull at 6c.@7c. ₱ lb., live weight, for fair to prime sheep. Choice wooled sheep, 7c.@9c. ₱ lb.; common lots, 4½c.@5½c. ₱ lb. Lambs, 13c.@16c. ₱ lb., gross weight. There is sufficient activity to enable sellers to dispose of their droves during the week. Prices of swine are lower, and trade is dull. Prime corn-fattened hogs sell slowly at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., live weight; common and inferior lots, 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.; dressed; the best lots sold for 13c. @ lb.; common, 12¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

The Pacific Railroad.

The present week witnesses the completion of the greatest enterprise ever yet undertaken, whether considered in reference to its extent, its cost, or the beneficent results that are to flow from it—a line of railway across the continent and uniting ocean with ocean. Two companies have had this work in hand—the Union Pacific the eastern, and the Central Pacific of California the western portion of it. Its whole length from the Missouri River to the navigable waters of San Francisco is 1,800 miles. It crosses two immense mountain barriers—the Rocky and the Sierra Nevada ranges—one at an elevation of 8,242 feet, and the other at an elevation of 7,042 feet above the sea. Upon such a length of line, 1,300 miles of which are through these great mountain ranges, the obstacles encountered must have been immense. The whole distance, almost, was entirely without inhabitants or cultivation. All the material and force used in the construction had to be transported over the line as it progressed. Yet with all these difficulties this stupendous work has really been executed in about three and a half years. It is by far the greatest marvel in the whole history of civil engineering. Of its whole length, 1,680 miles have been constructed since the 1st day of January, 1866. About 300 miles were completed in each of the years 1866 and 1867. From the 1st day of January, 1868, to the 1st day of May, 1869, a period of 317 working days, 1,150 miles were opened, being at the rate of three and six-tenths miles per day.

The two Companies by their untiring exertions have anticipated, by six years, the time prescribed by Congress for the opening of the line. They have taught our people a new lesson. Previous to the construction of this work, a quarter of a mile a day was considered good progress, even after a road was graded. At such a rate, working from both ends, the progress would have equaled 160 miles annually, and the time required to build the road, after work was commenced, over eleven years. The entire road has been built in a period of a little over four years.

So far, consequently, the two Companies deserve all praise. The value of the six or seven years gained by their courage, energy and lavish expenditure of money, can hardly be estimated. Six years is a long time measured by the results it produces in the United States. In six years 7,000,000 will be added to our population; more than 20,000 miles of railroad will be built; the tonnage of these works, new and old, will be doubled; the wealth of the country will increase in like ratio. A chief means in securing such marvelous results will be the Pacific Railroad. It has already been instrumental, in the construction of a greater mileage than its own length, which, without it, would not have been built. In six years from the present time it will influence the construction of other lines having twice its mileage. In six years a vast population will be found in the interior of the continent, now first rendered accessible, and whose mineral, is likely to fully compensate for any lack of agricultural, wealth. In six years, with the railroad, the commerce between eastern Asia and the western slope of our continent will reach fivefold its present magnitude.

Where such results have been secured it is hard to speak but in terms of praise. Matters with which all are familiar have thrown a certain amount of obloquy upon parties engaged in the construction of this great work, particularly the eastern portion of it. They have been accused of having made a great amount of money, and of having studiously kept from the public the process by which it was made and distributed. All these complaints come after success has been fully achieved. If it had been failure instead of success, contempt and censure would have been as free as are envy and censure now. For more than a year after the line was chartered the most urgent appeals were in vain made to the solid men of the country to enlist themselves in it. The uncertain state of affairs, and of the public credit; the excessive liability that might have to be incurred; the doubts that existed as to the practicability of the enterprise, and of its success, should it be completed, far outweighed, in most minds, all the arguments that could be urged in its favor. It was a project which was at the time to be taken up only by parties of sanguine temperament, and willing to hazard a large sum upon a fortunate turn. The result has fully justified their expectations. Since they commenced work, the rebellion, then threatening the very existence of the nation, has been put down. The credit of the Government has appreciated beyond all example. Never in any former period has such progress been made in the construction of railroads, and never has confidence in these works stood higher. Such conditions as these have rendered the enterprise of the Pacific Railroad a splendid success. But for them it would have been a disastrous failure.

With all the enterprise and dash of the parties to this work they were careful of personal responsibility, and for this purpose made use of the Credit Mobilier, about which much has been said, and little known. They found in this Company, created by the laws of Pennsylvania, a convenient *go-between*. This Company, therefore, became the contractor for the Eastern section of the road. The interest in the two Companies—the Union Pacific and the Credit Mobilier—was identical, the stockholders in the former being stockholders in the latter, and the real recipients of all the profits made. As things have turned out, it would undoubtedly have been a wiser and more creditable course to have avoided such an involved mode of proceeding; but it was a precaution which most men would be likely to adopt in any undertaking of great hazard, and of doubtful profit. But, however this may be, no one that we know of has suffered by the arrangements made whereby the work of construction was carried on, or has from this reason any just cause for complaint.

The whole charge against either Company in which the public is now interested, is that the road has been very imperfectly constructed, while the Companies have made a great deal of money. This is a matter in which the Government has had, at all times, ample means of self-protection. The law required a *first-class* road. The Government might have withheld its subsidies till such a road was built. But the Companies could not proceed without such subsidy, which was, in fact, the basis to give credit to their own bonds. No road, when it is opened, is ever a *first-class* work. It can only be made such by using it for the transportation of all kinds of materials for buildings, bridges, ballasting, &c. A road half-built must precede the perfect work. While such is the fact, there is probably no doubt that the Pacific Railroad is a much better road than the average of lines when they come from the hands of the contractor. There are many reasons why this should be so. The road, for almost its entire distances, traverses a *rainless* country, the soil of which, disintegrated sandstone, makes a perfect road-bed. The road is ballasted when the rail is laid. There are only a very few bridges on the line. Taking its whole length it is a remarkably favorable one, although very heavy work had to be encountered in crossing the Rocky and Sierra Nevada ranges, and in descending the Wasatch Mountains into the Salt Lake Valley. The amount of work remaining to be done to render this a first-class work is very small compared with other roads, however large it may be in the aggregate. There is no good reason, therefore, to censure the Companies for the present conditions of their works. The *first-class* road will come as soon as it can be built. Nor is there any reason for believing that the Companies are not as anxious to complete, as they were to prosecute, their enterprises. Their profits depend mainly upon this, as such profits consist chiefly in *stock*, which is valuable or worthless as the roads shall be well or ill constructed. Nor have we any reason to doubt their possession of ample means for this purpose. If, therefore, the nation gets what it contracted for—a first-class work, certainly no one has any good ground of complaint. Government may have given too liberal a subsidy. This is very probable; but it is now too late to take advantage of such charge. It made the bargain with its eyes open, and should now stand to it. But it should see that the Companies come up rigidly and squarely to their contract. In such an event the advantage will be found to be altogether on the side of the former. It gets the road six years sooner than the time exacted. The Companies have made enormous sacrifices to secure such a result, reducing thereby their profits within moderate limits, which still depend largely upon the financial success of the great enterprise, the rapidity of whose construction is a marvel, only to be exceeded, we trust and believe, in the grand social, commercial and financial results that are to follow.

Territorial Offices.

The Alta *Californian* has a very excellent article in condemnation of the practice which has grown up at Washington, of filling all the offices of our Territories, from Governor down, with the political "lame ducks" of the older States. Men who have been rejected by the people of Ohio, or New-York, or other Eastern States, are consoled for their failures at home by being made Governors or Secretaries or Judges in some of the Western Territories. They go to their new places of official labor with no interest in their work, and not the slightest intention of identifying their fortunes with the new regions to which they have been assigned' but merely to recruit their political fortunes, and put themselves in the path of promotion, by going to Washington as delegates, or as Senators whenever they can succeed in converting their new dominions into States. As a general thing, the offices in these new Territories are filled in this way—by the broken-down and discarded politicians of the old States. It is very justly urged that this is a very great injustice, and that the practice ought to be reformed. The Territorial offices ought to be filled from among the people of the Territories—those who have lived long enough in them to understand their interests and their wants, and who have been pioneers in the work of carrying civilization and free institutions into these remote and isolated regions. There is great force in this representation. One of the earliest of General GRANT's announcements in the matter of appointments was that the offices of a Territory would be filled from the people of the Territory: but it does not seem to have been rigidly adhered to. It is a good rule, and ought to have been strictly carried out.

The Manufacturers' Remedy—Reduced Wages or Tariff Reform?

The decline in the value of breadstuffs is adduced by the *Financial Chronicle* as one of the immediate causes of the depression which has overtaken the general trade of the country. Collections at the West are made slowly and with difficulty; for with lower prices for his products the farmer finds himself unexpectedly crippled in his capacity to pay what he owes, or to maintain the scale of expenditures to which a long period of high prices has accustomed him. The Western merchant, therefore, is not in a position to meet the claims of his Eastern creditors, or to buy goods to an extent corresponding with their recent importations. With prices and demand both reduced, some branches of trade and manufacture are carried on at a loss; and as the Western market enters largely into the calculations of merchant and manufacturer, the *Chronicle* thinks that the latter "must soon be compelled to seek compensation in a reduction of the price of labor, or of raw materials, or of both."

"The cost of the main element of subsistence has declined nearly one-half; fuel has fallen in nearly an equal proportion; clothing is rapidly cheapening, and the prospects of the Southern crops encourage the hope of a cotton yield which will give fresh impulse to this tendency; and although animal food still remains high, yet the reduced profits upon grain growing will naturally direct attention to cattle farming, and increase our supply of pork and beef. Thus it will be seen that the return of breadstuffs to comparatively low prices leads the way to a general reduction in the value of all domestic products embraced in the costs of living. Under these circumstances, the manufacturers will be backed by natural causes in their efforts to secure a reduction of wages; and the attempt, when made, can hardly fail to be successful."

The circumstances here stated are certainly a good reason for deprecating any combined movement of labor for yet higher wages. Neither the prices of commodities nor the condition of trade can be appealed to in justification of strikes during the present year. With the prices of products tending downward, and with nearly all forms of business seriously depressed, it is scarcely reasonable to expect that further advances of wages can now be obtained. Any extensive attempt to enforce advances by suspending labor will but add to the embarrassments of those who already suffer severely from the reaction now going on.

On the other hand, the proposal to compensate the manufacturer by a reduction of the cost of labor is cruel and unjust. The advance obtained by the latter has at best fallen short of the increased cost of living, and, we may add, the increased profits of employers. Mr. WELLS has demonstrated that in this respect labor has been inadequately repaid for the additional burdens which have been fastened upon it. Not only has the advance of wages failed to equal in proportion the advance in the expense of living, but it has uniformly occurred so long afterward that the general result has been unfavorable to the workingman. To make the operative, who was the last to share the influence of manufacturing prosperity, the first to pay the penalty of depression, would be the height of injustice. Against any proposition of this nature, the working people may well combine.

Undoubtedly the manufacturers are entitled to relief. The capital engaged in the production of goods now sold at a loss, will naturally seek some improvement in its conditions, or it will suspend operations. But it will have no right to make war upon labor, or to take advantage of its necessities, until other methods of cheapening the cost of production shall have been exhausted. A not inconsiderable point was gained when internal taxation was abolished. Much greater relief may be obtained, however, by a revision of the tariff that shall exempt from duty all raw materials imported for use in manufactures, or which in any way enter into the cost of manufacturing industry. The present tariff is as hostile to the manufacturers, as a class, as to the interests of the great body of the people; and its amendment to an extent that shall render the admission of all raw materials absolutely free, should be the earliest, as it would be the most effectual means of bettering the manufacturers' position.

The imposition of Customs duties upon coal, lumber, and the hundred articles which enter into manufacturing industry, is, in every sense, a blunder and a wrong. Economically speaking, it is an absurdity, since by increasing the cost of production the capacity for competition is necessarily lessened. We "protect" domestic industry by taxing the products of foreign enterprise, and we tax that which we pretend to "protect" by obstructing the admission of raw materials that are essential to it! The consumer, of course, ultimately repays all the taxation, with the cost of the various intermediate agencies which it entails; but the effect of a tariff like the present nevertheless is to damage many forms of manufacture, and in some industries, as that of shipbuilding, to produce stagnation and ruin.

Tariff reform, then, is a work which appeals to none more sensibly than to the general class of manufacturers and to other industrial employers who suffer from the prevailing depression. Those whom the tariff in its present shape really benefits are insignificant in number, and, by comparison, in the interests they represent. There are monopolies like that of the iron manufacture, which are enabled by the tariff to realize enormous profits, and to realize them in a manner which costs the country infinitely more than the industry is worth. But, as a rule, the tariff, by its duties on raw materials, injures the domestic industry which it is supposed to protect.

The operatives of the country may see in the suggestion of the *Financial Chronicle* the fate that is in store for them if the monopolists succeed in maintaining the tariff as it is. The *Chronicle*, we believe, has nothing in common with the high-flown protectionists; but its allusion to the probability of a reduction in the rate of wages is dictated by observation of the facts surrounding the manufacturers' position, and should awaken the working class to their true interest in the impending contest between the tariff reformers and the monopolists. The latter, at their late meeting in Philadelphia, declared that their main reliance must be upon the working population, who, as the heaviest sufferers from the present system of taxation, are most directly concerned in the changes which the Reform League proposes to accomplish.

Statesmanship Made Easy.

The Washington correspondents, to whom the whole world owes so much, are putting the various great statesmen with whom they have "interviewed," and whose "conversations" they report, under special obligations of gratitude. If any modern statesman—say, for example, Senator SUMNER or Senator SPRAGUE—wishes to make public his ideas, he has only to call in or let in a Press correspondent, and begin to "converse." And the great advantage of this arrangement is just here: if the "interview" so reported is a fortunate one, and the statesman's "ideas" are received favorably by the public, all is well; on the other hand, if they prove to be unsafe or unpopular, the statesman has only to disown the report, and announce that he was "misunderstood" or "misrepresented." This sort of political "table-talk" is one of the great improvements which we have made on the old style of American politics, where a Congressman, for example, was in the habit of putting his public opinions on record officially in Congress, and so became responsible for them. There is one drawback, however, to the usefulness of the "interview" correspondents, namely, that they rarely fail to render the great man to whom they play the Boswell rather more conceited, consequential, arrogant or absurd, as the case may be, than he is in his more formal public conduct and speeches.

The Alabama Claims.

How far the London Press is a fair and fit exponent of British sentiment on international questions in general, and the *Alabama* question in particular, has now come to be an important consideration. We have had a brief summary of its comments on Mr. SUMNER's speech, and they seem to contain an unpleasant mixture of irony and indignation. But they are, withal, singularly and persistently unjust in their misrepresentations of American sentiment. The London *Times* declares that America "wants something more than reparation, namely, contrition and public humiliation"—whereas we want nothing of the sort. We want *reparation* pure and simple; but no Convention has yet offered us reparation, since a doubtful arbitration of an injury is clearly no reparation of it. The United States asks no "contrition and public humiliation" but only—to repeat the words which we used a few days ago—"*reparation* on the ground that a principle of international law has been violated on the part of England."

So, too, the *Standard's* theory that "America has formally recorded her resolution that there shall be no settlement of the *Alabama* claims short of England's surrender at discretion to submit to any punishment the Senate in its supremacy over the world may choose to inflict," is ridiculous in a paper pretending to candid comment, and more misleading to its readers than anything it ever told them during the civil war regarding the probable success of the rebellion. True it is that the great majority of Americans, tired of the *Alabama* dispute, are for scoring up the account, and letting it stand for the present—it being, probably, a pretty good investment of capital. But why do they take this ground? Because they are disgusted at finding that, after three years of talk and promise, the only concession which the English Government could consent to make was to leave the question whether or not the immediate *Alabama* claims should ever be paid at all, to a referee, whose decision, whether affirmative or negative, was to be final.

The treaty which embodied this truly remarkable "concession" was rejected with contempt by the Senate. But we say now, as we have often said before, that the American people have just cause of indignant complaint against the management of these negotiations on the British side. The only means through which they could ever feel the British pulse, consisted of the British Press, Parliament and public meetings. Now, these organs of national sentiment have always given the American public reason to suppose that the *Alabama* claims would be paid; and that, while the question of "negotiation" was, in British opinion, disconnected with that of the *Alabama* case proper, and accordingly could not be introduced into an action sounding in damages, yet that the claims *per se* were just, and would be liquidated. The London *Times*, which now so bitterly upbraids American sentiment as it professes to understand it, only lately intimated that the *Alabama* claims would probably be paid, as a matter of course.

And, nevertheless, after all this parade of promise and profession of intimation on the part of the British Press, Parliament and public, when it came to the practical question of treaty-drawing, not a single one of these ideas of payment which had so long been invitingly held out before the "American cousins," was incorporated into the protocol. To represent the rejection of that Convention as having a *belligerent* meaning is gratuitous. America has not been so pacific in feeling for eight years as to-day; only, the people who believe they have a good and perfect claim in the *Alabama* affair do not propose to *risk* it in any such way as the English Government proposes. Rather than do this, they will wait until a better time for collecting their claim presents itself. That is the whole of the mystery on which the English Press make comments so wide of the real mark. However, if the voice of the English Press is no nearer in harmony with that of the English Government now than it was when the Johnson-Clarendon treaty was drawn, it can have little bearing on the real settlement of the question.

Cheap City Cabs.

We read in our report from Albany that the bill to incorporate the Hansom Cab Company for the City of New-York has passed the State Senate, two City Senators, BRADLEY and TWEED, and the inevitable WILLIAMS, of Cayuga, only voting against it. Unless we are mistaken, it has already passed the Assembly. We presume Governor HOFFMAN will not veto it, as he neither owns a livery stable nor is owned by the Ring; so there is a fair prospect that we may in due time have the benefit of these convenient and rapid vehicles, we hope at a reasonably cheap rate, for locomotion through the streets. In London they have nearly driven all other kinds of cabs out of use, especially for business purposes or for the accommodation of single passengers. There is no reason why they should not come into equally general use here.

The four-wheeled cabs, drawn by a single horse, are coming rapidly into favor, and certain parts of the town are already pretty well supplied with them. The Hansoms will be even more popular, as they are lighter, and having but two wheels, can more easily and rapidly make their way through the throng of omnibuses and other vehicles in the crowded streets, and can be more easily entered and left. We hope the proprietors will nor make the mistake, which some of the single-horse four-wheel cabs are falling into, of putting their charges quite as high as those of the heavy two-horse coaches which they sought to supersede. We know nothing of the details of the bill in question, but the Company which may be formed under it can, if it chooses, contribute very greatly to the public convenience and at the same time make a fortune.

MINOR TOPICS.

The way our troops are "civilizing off the face of the earth" the Alaska Indians, rather beats anything in our previous history. Both our army and navy have gone at them this time, and they have gloriously "destroyed various villages and stockaded forts" of the ancient inhabitants,—of the poor little stumpy troglodytes who have owned the snow-clad region and lived on its fish ever since the days of Noah. We are told that in this case it was thought better to destroy the huts than to execute the people, as they place little value upon their lives, but will suffer dreadfully for want of shelter. This is altogether shocking. It is about time now for General GRANT to do what he threatened some time ago,—withdraw our troops from Alaska altogether, if they cannot govern it without killing off the few icy-fingered Kakes who give life and diversity to its vast snow-covered solitudes.

The deep and wide-felt regret at the death of our friend and associate, Mr. C. B. SEYMOUR, was displayed in the columns of all the journals of the City yesterday. The appreciative and friendly memorials by his fellow-journalists show the esteem in which he was held by the editorial profession, and show that the estimable and attractive qualities of his life and character made as marked an impression as his ability as a writer. He will always be remembered, and will long be missed, in journalistic circles, as a gentleman of cultivation and polish, as a critic just and genial, and as a friend steadfast, warm and generous. As the *Post* says: "The list of friends who unaffectedly deplore his loss includes almost every man connected with the Press of New-York."

The Russian Minister, M. DE STOECKL, has been recalled. He will probably be promoted for his negotiations in regard to the Alaska purchase.

MUMLER was yesterday discharged, and the case against him dismissed. Beside the plea of counsel, the accused spoke in his own defence, and claimed that he had the power of photographing spirit forms. Certainly it was shown by abundant evidence during the examination that other photographers could, by mechanical means, produce the same sort of shadowy figures that MUMLER attributed to spiritual agency; and if he was not guilty of false pretences for fraudulent purposes, he must be considered as the only real genuine original spiritualist Jacobs.

We desire the coal miners of Pennsylvania to be properly paid for their labor; but we must have coal for next Winter, and it is important that the people should have it at a reasonable price. It will not do, therefore, to have the mining and moving of coal stopped because of the strike among the miners, which may last for several months. There will arrive at this port, within the coming Summer, two or three hundred thousand European emigrants, many thousands of whom might be got to work at the coal mines for a reasonable remuneration. In some way or other the work should go on;—upon no account should it be stopped. We can't possibly afford to pay more for coal next Winter than has been demanded during the Winter which is past.

The regulations which the new Naval Officer of the Port has established for the guidance of employes are excellent, or will be, if enforced. "In the transaction of public business," says Gen. MERRITT, "no favoritism or undue preference will be shown," and prompt investigation will be instituted in regard to all complaints, and in regard to any errors or irregularities. Furthermore, he says:

"Any collusion with importers, their agents or others, by any person connected with this office, whereby the revenue may be defrauded or its collection endangered, will be cause for immediate removal and such other punishment as is provided by law. Any offer of consideration to any deputy or clerk by any importer, agent or broker, to influence his official action, will be promptly reported to the Naval Officer or his Special Deputy."

When Collector GRINNELL entered upon his duties at the Custom-house, a few weeks ago, and gave similar instructions to his subordinates, we begged him to see that they were enforced. We can but express the same desire in regard to Gen. MERRITT.

Our divorce brokers will find themselves somewhat disturbed in the pursuit of their avocation by the changes made in the laws of Indiana,—where they have heretofore found exceptional facilities for carrying on operations. Our correspondent says that under the new law, it is impossible for parties not living in the State to obtain "Indiana divorces" by merely paying a liberal fee to some unscrupulous lawyer; and though the changes are not so great as they might have been, they are sufficient to put a stop to the manœuvres which have heretofore disgraced the State. It is now required that persons filing applications for divorce shall have been *bona fide* residents of the State for one year preceding the filing of the application, and for ninety days *bona fide* residents of the county. It furthermore makes it a felony for any person to make false representations in procuring a divorce, prescribes confinement in the Penitentiary as a penalty, and applies the operation of the act to any attorney who shall lend his assistance in procuring a divorce through fraudulent means.

The Legislature has passed a much-needed law regulating the sale of drugs. It prohibits any person preparing any medical prescription in a drug store unless he has served two years' apprenticeship in a drug store, or is a graduate of a medical college, or a college of pharmacy. The bill provides heavy penalties for its violation, and in certain cases it punishes with great severity. We hope that it will be enforced in this City, in order to put a stop to the injurious and frequently fatal results from the sale of drugs by ignorant or incompetent parties.

The most riotous place in this country is the Sing Sing Penitentiary. We don't know how many outbreaks have taken place there within a year past, and as for the number of cases in which prisoners have escaped, we have no means of computation. At the same time we hear of all sorts of cruel punishments by inhuman keepers and in these the public only take an interest when the death of some victim has been the result. Governor HOFFMAN is a native of Sing Sing, and ought to be thoroughly posted about things in that locality. We call upon him and upon the Legislature to find some remedy for the anarchy that constantly prevails within the prison walls.

A correspondent who seems anxious to tell something new about GRANT's interview with LEE, says they did not talk about Virginia politics or the plan of civil reconstruction for the State, but about the weather, and such things. As several hundred thousand people must have given General GRANT their views about the weather lately, it is strange that he should have sought LEE's ideas about it. It is true that if LEE could have foretold the shocking weather of the three first days of May, it would have been worth while for the President to listen to his predictions; but we can't believe GRANT got this information, or he would have telegraphed it to this City for the benefit of the newspapers. We can't believe they talked about the weather of last month, for neither of them could give the other any new ideas on that point. It is most probable that if the weather was discussed, it was with the view of revising last year's almanac.

"The Paterson *Guardian* says the murderer SUTTON, under sentence of death in Hackensack, seems to have no fear of the gallows, but expresses himself ready to be led to the scaffold. The Sheriff, to avoid the confusion and excitement of the scene, *will hang the prisoner in his cell, so that all sights at the execution of a gaping public will be avoided.*"

It is refreshing to find one Sheriff who knows his duty and is disposed to perform it, in spite of the eager cravings of a mob to whom the sight of a hanging offers irresistible attractions. The scenes almost always witnessed at executions, which, while professing to be private, are really public, are absolutely revolting and disgraceful to the officials who allow them to take place. It is time a thorough reform was effected in this matter, and we are glad to see a prospect that it will be commenced, though we should hardly have looked for it first in New-Jersey.

AMUSEMENTS.

"CASTE" AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"Caste," enacted at the Broadway Theatre, almost two years ago, was represented at Wallack's Theatre last evening with very great success. Mr. CHARLES FISHER was *George d'Alroy*, Mr. OWEN MARLOWD was *Captain Hawtree*, Mr. J. H. STODDART was *Eccles*, and Mr. A. W. YOUNG was *Sam Gerridge*, while *Esther Eccles* was embodied by Miss ROSE EYTINGE, *Polly Eccles* by Miss EFFIE GERMON, and *The Marquise* by Miss EMILY MESTAYER. All the *artistes* were called before the curtain at the close of the performance. "Caste" will be repeated until further notice, and can therefore await a detailed reference.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

A change of performance is announced at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. To-night, to-morrow and Thursday evenings, "Le Mariage aux Lanternes," with Mlles. TOSTEE and IRMA in the cast, and "Monsieur Choufleuri," will be enacted.

WASHINGTON.

General R. E. Lee's Visit to the President —Misrepresentations of Its Character and Import—Steamship Interests and the Postal Service—The Reward for the Arrest of the Assassination Conspirators.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3.

Most shameful and malicious misrepresentations of the interview between the President and General LEE have been made in two of the New-York and in some other papers. It was stated in the TIMES of Sunday and again to-day that the interview was brief, and that the conversation was entirely personal. This was strictly true. The statements to the effect that Senators and Members were turned out of the President's room to admit General LEE, or that there was any consultation on reconstruction matters, are pure fabrications. The only person with the President when General LEE was announced was Mr. MOTLEY, who proposed to retire and return at some other time, but the President requested him to stay. General LEE then entered, accompanied by his friends, Mr. and Mrs. TAGGART, of Baltimore, who, after being presented, took a seat one side, and conversation ensued between the President, Mr. MOTLEY and General LEE. They talked about the weather, about the crops in Virginia, about a railroad which General LEE is interested in, and possibly one or two other personal matters. At the end of fifteen or twenty minutes General LEE and his friends withdrew. Not a word was said about reconstruction, and the call was entirely one of courtesy. General LEE feels much annoyed at these misrepresentations, as he does not propose to take any part in politics in Virginia, and has no personal opinions or suggestions to intrude upon the President or any one else.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. WEBB appeared before the Postmaster-General to-day in behalf of several steamship interests of New-York and Boston, and submitted a proposition for a contract to be based upon the bill which received the approval of the Senate Post Office Committee last Winter, which involves a regular service of four departures per week of American steamships, viz.: Two from New-York, one from Boston and one from Philadelphia or Baltimore. The consideration is the sea and foreign inland postages; the time in which the Postmaster-General was authorized to contract with the Commercial Navigation Company having expired, that interest with the others named in the Senate bill last Winter join in this proposition for a contract for two years, with the privilege of fifteen, on the basis of that bill. If the proposition should be accepted, the North American Steam Navigation Company, immediately represented by Mr. WEBB, which proposes to take the Antwerp business, would be ready for immediate service. The Postmaster-General heard the proposition with close attention, and has promised it early consideration.

THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY.

A suit was brought some months ago in the Equity Court in this District against the corporation of Washington, by the late Colonel BAKER and others, to compel a distribution of the award of twenty thousand dollars, offered by the city for the arrest of the assassination conspirators. Judge OLIN dismissed the bill, and an appeal is now taken to the Court in General Term. Several important questions are involved in this suit, among others the power of a corporation to offer a reward for such a purpose, and the right of officers of the Government to share in rewards for the execution of their duty.

NATIONAL BANK RETURNS.

All the national banks this side of Colorado, save sixteen, have responded to the call of the Comptroller for a report of their condition on the 17th of April last. The reports in the main exhibit a healthy condition. A second notice was to-day sent to the delinquent banks.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Judge OTTO, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, was to-day appointed to perform the duties of Commissioner of Indian Affairs temporarily, while General PARKER is in New-York. A large number of civilians who have been waiting there for several weeks in the hope of achieving appointments as Superintendents and Agents of the Indians have finally left, having come to the conclusion that the bulk of these appointments will be filled by the detail of army officers now waiting orders, who were thrown out of employment by the recent consolidation, but who are nevertheless a charge upon the Government whether employed or not.

CONTRACTS FOR CLOTHING.

The contract for furnishing the Brooklyn Navy-yard with 50,000 yards of blue flannel has been awarded to WM. MATTHEWS, of New-York, at 89 7-10 cents per yard. He has also been awarded the contract for 30,000 pairs of woolen socks at 39 3-10 cents per pair. JOHN FREEMAN, of New-Jersey, has been given the contract to furnish 10,000 pairs of calf shoes at $2 83 per pair.

THE DYER COURT MARTIAL.

The Dyer Court Martial met this morning for the purpose of hearing the arguments of counsel in the case, but the counsel agreed to submit it without argument, and the Court at once went into secret session to make up their finding. It is believed a verdict will be found and rendered by Wednesday. The case has occupied nearly seven months.

ARRIVALS FROM NEW-YORK.

Among the New-York arrivals here to-day are Collector GRINNELL, W. H. WEBB, Esq., and R. M. BLATCHFORD, Esq.

DISMISSAL OF CLERKS.

The Secretary of the Treasury contemplates a further reduction of the clerical force of the Department. The falling off of the work in the Register's Office necessitates a further reduction in that bureau of some twenty female and a number of male clerks.

SILVER WEDDING.

Representative HENRY L. DAWES and Mrs. DAWES celebrate their silver wedding this evening at Pittsfield, Mass.

THE RICHMOND COURTS.

Chief Justice CHASE left here this morning for Richmond, where he will hold Court during the week. Thence he goes to Raleigh and Charleston for the same purpose.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

DISPATCHES FROM ALASKA.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3.

The Navy Department to-day received dispatches from Rear-Admiral T. T. CRAVEN, dated Mare Island, March 31, inclosing reports from Commander MEADE, of the United States steamer *Saginaw*, of his operations in Alaska, where that vessel has been stationed for several months. Among the reports is one relating to the destruction of certain villages and stockaded forts belonging to the Kake Indians, as punishment for the murder of two American tradesmen—LUDWIG MAAGER and WILLIAM WALKER. These two men left Sitka on a trading expedition in December last, and were killed in revenge for a native killed by a United States soldier. Major-General DAVIS, his Chief of Staff, Captain MCINTYE, and seventeen soldiers accompanied the expedition. The *Saginaw* arrived at Saginaw Bay on the 14th of February, and destroyed a settlement on Kon Island, leaving but one house belonging to an Indian woman who had on several occasions aided the whites by acts of friendship. On the 16th, destroyed the villages on Kupilanoff Island; on the next day salmon fisheries and two stockaded forts at Security Bay. One town, three villages, consisting of about thirty-five houses, eight canoes and two forts were destroyed in all. It was believed that the burning of the villages would be a far greater punishment than the arrest and execution of the murderers, as the Indians in that region are said to place little value on life, and frequently compound for a murder with a few blankets, in their wars with each other. The houses cannot be replaced without great labor and time. The Kekows or Kakes have long been notorious as a bad tribe, and their murder of Mr. EBBEY, United States Collector, and the crew of the *Royal Charlie*, had never been avenged. The Indians had abandoned their settlements on the approach of the *Saginaw*. Commander MEADE reports that while on the expedition he entered a bay on the northwest end of Kow Island, which from its advantages as a harbor, he named "Security Bay," and the anchorage "Snug Harbor." The bay is about six and a half miles in extent, with an average depth of ten fathoms to the anchorage, and from nine to three fathoms elsewhere. Commander MEADE considers it the best rendezvous possible for a whaling fleet, superior to Sitka, and a better site for a military post than Kootz-naboo. It has never before been entered by a vessel of war. The Hudson's Bay Company steamers have long resorted to it, and are well aware of its advantages. There were also discovered fresh fields of coal at Kootz-naboo, one seam being five feet wide. It can be worked only at low water. It is believed that Kootz-naboo is a vast field of coal. Owing to its resinous quality the coal is considered dangerous on shipboard, and great care has to be exercised with it.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Government will not reply to General ROSECRANS respecting his recent recommendations on the subject of Mexican affairs, which there is official authority for stating do not include the purchase of the State of Sonora or any other territory, the Mexican Government being opposed to further cessions to any foreign Power. Whatever the Administration may have to say will be through our new Minister, Mr. NELSON, who will soon leave this country for Havana, from which city he will be conveyed to Vera Cruz in a United States ship-of-war. It is expected he will reach Mexico before June.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The following Supervisors of Internal Revenue have been appointed: PARKER W. PERRY for the District of North and South Carolina, *vice* General BENNETT, and S. J. CONKLIN, for the District of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, *vice* C. E. CREECY.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed GILES B. OVERTON, of Pennsylvania, Receiver of Public Moneys for the Utah Land District; DANIEL J. VAUGHN Pension Agent at Portsmouth, N. H., and Captain DANIEL AMMEN Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Navy Department.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER.

Baron GEROLT being on the eve of departure for Prussia, on leave of absence, took an informal leave of the Secretary of State to-day. He has continuously represented that Government at Washington, D. C., for twenty years.

THE RUMORED VISIT TO SAN DOMINGO.

General BANKS reiterates the statement that no members of the Committee on Foreign Relations will officially visit San Domingo, no authority having been granted, and that consequently no money has been or can be drawn from the contingent fund for such purpose.

NATIONAL BANKS OF NEW-YORK.

The lawful money reserve of the national banks, in the City of New-York, on the 17th of April, was nearly $54,000,000. The funds available for a reserve exceed the amount required by law $7,000,000.

REGULATIONS IN THE TREASURY BUREAU.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the following regulations:

First—From and after this date the office hours for the several bureaus shall be from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

Second—All delinquencies in not promptly attending at the morning hour, or not continuing diligently employed during business hours, will be daily reported by those having subordinate charges to the head of the bureau, who, unless satisfied such absence was absolutely necessary, will report the same to the Secretary.

Third—Clerks or others in the Department are not to give information or advice as to any vacancies that are to be filled.

Fourth—Promotions will be made upon merit only, and upon the evidence furnished by the records of the Department.

Fifth—Employes will be allowed leave of absence not to exceed one month in any fiscal year, and any absence over this allowance, whether authorized or unauthorized, will be without pay. Application for leave of absence must state the date of appointment and number of days the applicant has been absent during the present year.

Sixth—When absence is caused by sickness, a certificate of the attending physician must be furnished, showing the nature of the disease, the daily attendance and amount and extent of the disability caused by such sickness, with the date when first called in and when attendance ceased.

Seventh—Employes are not permitted to visit each other or to receive visits during business hours.

Eighth—Heads of bureaus will submit to the Secretary on the first of each month a statement containing the names of such employes in their offices as have been absent from their duties during the previous month, together with the reasons assigned for such absence.

Ninth—They will also submit to the Secretary by the 5th of each month a statement of the work performed in their offices during the month previous.

Tenth—Neither smoking nor the use of intoxicating liquors during business hours will be tolerated.

Eleventh—Heads of bureaus are charged with the faithful execution of these orders, and they will take proper measures to make them known to all their subordinates.

Twelfth—Violations of any of these rules will be considered sufficient cause for removal.

PERSONAL.

Mr. MARTIN, of Alabama, recently appointed Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, entered upon his duties to-day.

NAVAL.

Commodore PENNOCK has been detached from command of the European Squadron and placed on waiting orders. Commander KIRKLAND has been detached from the command of the *Wasp* and ordered to return to the United States.

Paymaster J. B. Rittenhouse has been detached from duty as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Boston Navy-yard on the 1st of June next, and ordered to settle accounts. He will be relieved by Paymaster J. George Harris.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. J. Painter and Assistant Paymaster R. S. Stanclift and George F. Bemis have been ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-yard for examination for promotion.

Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan has been ordered to the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., for special duty in regard to the construction of the smoke-pipe of the *Nantasket*.

Charles B. Seymour.

From the Tribune of yesterday.

Calamity is a common thing, and no human heart can escape from the grief that it engenders. But some forms of calamity are more startling than others, alike in character and in suddenness, and have a deeper and wider scope of affliction. Such a distress—sudden, sharp and bitter—has fallen upon the journalism of our country, and upon a great multitude of personal friends, in the death of Mr. CHARLES B. SEYMOUR, the musical and dramatic editor of the TIMES. Mr. SEYMOUR expired at his residence in Union-square yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, after an illness of five days. His disease was rheumatism of the brain. He was in the fortieth year of his age, having been born at London, England, on the 13th of December, 1829. An Englishman by birth, Mr. SEYMOUR was yet a thorough American in character and feeling. He came to this City in 1849, and his first avocation here was that of teaching. When the New-YORK TIMES was started, in 1850, he sent articles to it, at a venture, which attracted immediate attention by the ability and brilliancy so displayed, and was presently engaged on the editorial staff of that paper. His position—which he has occupied ever since, with the fullest credit and the highest honor—was one in which critical faculties of the first order must be continually exercised—one that requires learning, taste, courage, impartiality, sensibility of temperament, and energetic industry that nothing can tire. To say that he filled it so-so, as to make no pause, and to leave no void in the performance of exacting and incessant duties—is merely to do him simple justice. But it was not his ability alone that commended him to the sincere respect of those sensitive classes whereof he wrote, and filled, and to him the love of his fellow-workers. His temperament was sweet and his life was gentle. He sympathized to the quick with every manifestation of talent. He took the world with an innocent gaiety of mood that was contagious and delightful. He was a ready and a true friend in time of trouble. He was not afflicted with vanity. He did not vaunt the prerogative of the editor. He was a simple man, who took his part in the everyday work of life, and did his best to make it faithful and worthy. How zealous he was in toil, only those can fully appreciate who have been his associates in the same line of labor. Intense and continuous application to the art of writing had given him that brilliant facility which never degenerates into commonplaceness. How clear and terse his style was—how delicately the light of his humor played along the silver threads of his thought—there is no need to remind the thousands of readers who have so often enjoyed the musical and dramatic column of the TIMES. There have been days within the last year when his pen has faltered in its work, but that was the inevitable result of enfeebled health. Though seemingly robust, he very often suffered from severe attacks of asthma. The disease that has ended his life found him weakened by one of these attacks, and past the endurance of pain. He will be remembered by many with admiration and by some with love. His rank as a man of letters rests mainly upon his brilliant labors in journalism—labors which, in his as in every kindred case, must grow dimmer and dimmer with each succeeding day. One memorial of him, more permanent in character, remains—in a volume of biography that he wrote for the HARPERS, by whom it was published some ten years ago. It is a book that shows studious research, conscientious thought, rare skill in the analysis of character, and the usual crystal clearness of his style. Of incidents in his life there were few that concern the public. He was, we remember, the TIMES correspondent at the Paris Exposition, where his services, as one of the American Commission, were recognized by the presentation of a medal from the Emperor of the French. From January to July, 1865, he was associated with Mr. THEODORE HAGEN in the New-York *Weekly Review*, which paper he edited with marked discretion and taste. Some two years since he married, and he leaves a widow and an infant child. Mr. SEYMOUR'S funeral will take place at Grace Church on Wednesday at noon.

The Hale and Perry Quarrel—Letter from Mr. Hale.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A communication in your paper of the 27th of March last, signed HORATIO J. PERRY, seems to require a passing notice from me. A considerable portion of the article is of such a nature as to require no answer, it consisting merely of a characteristic exhibition of the author. I will confine myself to the last paragraph, which seems to comprise the gist of the article in question. My answer, then, shall be entirely confined to that, and I shall let the public records, and the letters written by Mr. PERRY himself, answer his statements. In the first place, he says, "I was accidentally in charge of this mission three years during the war." The official records of the Legation says that Mr. CARL SCHURZ was Minister of the United States to Spain from July 12, 1861, to Dec. 18, 1861, and Mr. KOERNER from Oct. 12, 1862, to Aug. 20, 1864. Mr. PERRY further says:

"This said, what my countrymen have a right to hear clearly stated is, that since I took my second commission of Secretary of this Legation in 1861, and while I was *accidentally* in charge of the mission *during the war*, I have had no connection whatever with any contract with the Spanish Government, or any job or work or emolument of any description, proceeding from, or done for, or with the Spanish Government, directly or indirectly, for telegraphs, for canals, or for any other purpose."

On the 19th of November, 1867, Mr. SEWARD wrote me as follows, viz.:

"Mr. PERRY was Vice-President of the International Telegraphic Company at Madrid, and thus, as it is known, he has long been not only officially but intimately associated with Mr. WM. F. SMITH, of New-York, the President of that Company."

On the 12th of May, 1866, Mr. PERRY wrote me as follows, viz.:

"I have had a battle in the House of Deputies about the telegraph scheme, which another claimant wishes to get by reason of a bill in that House. I suppose I have scotched it as much to-day. You will see it in the 'Diario de las Sesdons.' The Government has declared against my rival."

Extract from a letter from Mr. PERRY, dated May 20, 1866:

"I confess I am a little surprised, however, at your idea to-day, that I ought to allow the acquired rights of my associates, and my own, standing in my own name ever since 1855, when I had no connection with the Government service, to be lost or put in jeopardy, because in 1861 I again became Secretary of this Legation."

Extract from Mr. PERRY'S letter, dated Sept. 3, 1867:

"You were soon after informed of the sale and transfer of all my rights in this business to General SMITH, and my contracts with General SMITH and the International Ocean Telegraph Company were acknowledged before you."

On the 16th of August, 1863, Mr. PERRY, then being Charge d'Affaires, addressed another petition to the Spanish Government in regard to these telegraphic matters; and on the 12th of May, 1866, he addressed a memorial of several pages to the Spanish Cortes, asking that they would suspend giving a grant to any one else but him, until the decision of the Council of State was made known.

The grant made to Mr. PERRY was declared null and void in 1864. Mr. PERRY petitioned for a rehearing, which was granted, and on the 5th day of May, 1866, the royal order, annulling the grant to Mr. PERRY, was corroborated. These facts all appear in the archives of the Spanish Government, and it is deemed that they are a sufficient answer to Mr. PERRY'S assertion, that since

"I took my second commission of Secretary of this Legation in 1861. I have had no connection whatever with any contracts with the Spanish Government, or any job or work or emolument of any description, proceeding from or done for or with the Spanish Government directly or indirectly, for telegraphs, for canals, or for any other purpose."

Unfortunately for the truth of history, the glorious achievement of Mr. PERRY, when the Spanish Government could no longer resist, unaided, and he threw the question into court, and stopped the ratification by this Government of what its Ambassador had already signed, does not appear in any other document except this veritable autobiography; and it will be news to the Spanish Government to learn that it was only by the aid of the Secretary of this Legation that their proud old monarchy was saved from degradation, to which its Ambassador had consented.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN P. HALE.

MADRID, April 14, 1869.

Mr. Snow's Report on the Union Pacific Railroad—Letter from a Director.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to explain the animus of Director SNOW'S report on the Union Pacific Railroad, to which reference has been made in the Press?

Mr. SNOW was appointed Government Director a few weeks before the end of President JOHNSON'S term of office, as we were informed, to reward him for some service rendered to defeat Mr. JOHNSON'S impeachment. While he was on the line of our road, he telegraphed us through a friend that unless we would give him a coal contract out of which he could make a fortune, he would give us "hell" in his report. We replied in effect that we would expend millions of dollars to complete our road perfectly and maintain our rights, but not one dollar more for "blackmail." This conclusion Mr. SNOW, FISK, Judge BARNARD, and the public generally, may as well fully understand. Adhering to this conclusion has cost us the expensive litigation of the last two months, and the necessity of removing our general office to Boston; but we have maintained our self-respect, shall join our rails with the Central next Saturday at Promontory Summit, and have means out of reach of the New-York Courts to perfect the entire road and pay the July coupons in gold.

C. D. BUSHNELL,
Director Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The Guild of the Holy Cross.

The Guild of the Holy Cross, a very High Church Episcopal association, held a service yesterday morning in Christ Church, Fifth-avenue, at which a peculiar ritual was observed. The chancel was brilliantly lighted up with gas and wax candles, while the rest of the church was in comparative darkness. On either side of a cross over the altar was a tall wax candle, and two more were on the altar. A printed programme was given to all who attended the services, containing the hymns to be sung and the following:

[Confidential.]

"Catholic worshipers who may attend the private Commemoration of the Guild of the Holy Cross are earnestly requested to comply with the well-known Catholic rules, as follows: To bow reverentially at the *Gloria*, and at the Holy Name; to remain kneeling from the Confession throughout the service, only rising to commune, and again at the hymn, 'Faithful Cross,' which takes the place of the *Gloria in Excelsis* in the Post Communion Service; and not to leave the church until the altar lights are extinguished, an the Guild have retired."

The organist played a voluntary, and chaunting was heard in the distance, and then the vestry door was opened and in procession entered the church, preceded by a little boy carrying a cross; after him came the choir and the clergy, then the officers and fellows of the Guild, wearing long black gowns, and chasubles, some of bright red, others blue, trimmed with white, and gray trimmed with red; large red crosses were conspicuous on the bosom of each. The procession passed down the side aisle and up the middle aisle to the altar, the members of the Guild occupying pews in the body of the church. Portions of the regular morning service of the Episcopal Church, accompanied with Roman Catholic forms and ceremonies, followed. At the conclusion of the litany and the morning prayers, another voluntary was played on the organ, during which a second procession emerged from the vestry, consisting of a little boy carrying the cross and two others with long lighted wax candles, and they were followed by three priests in gorgeous vestments of cloth of gold, richly ornamented, and with black berettas on their heads. The priests read the Communion service, the commandments being intoned, and the responses made by the choir. After numerous genuflexions had been made before the cross, a book was presented to the chief priest, which he kissed; the priest who presented it then, preceded by the boy with the cross, went to the reading desk and read, or rather chanted, the Epistle of the day, kissing the book at its close. A hymn was then sung.

The same ceremony was then gone through with with another book, and the third priest chanted the Gospel for the day. After this three little boys entered, one bearing the cross, another the candles, and the third the wine and bread, which were deposited on a table at the side of the chancel, after receiving the blessing of the chief priest. The communion service closed with the usual prayers.

A brief sermon was then preached by one of the clergy. After the offertory the prayer of consecration was offered, followed by a hymn, when the sacrament was administered in the following order:

1st. Clergy.	5th. Fellows of Guild, unvested.
2d. Choir.	6th The Religious.
3d. Officers of Guild.	7th. Men.
4th. Fellows of Guild, vested.	8th. Women.

The services closed with a hymn, in place of "Gloria in Excelsis," and the benediction.

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Present Condition of the National Debt—A Decrease of Over Six Millions Since the Last Statement—Official Announcement of Secretary Boutwell.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3, 1869.

The following is a correct statement of the Public Debt, as it appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department, on the 1st of May, 1869.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstand'g.	When Redeemable or Payable.	Accrued Interest.	When Payable.
June 14, 1858	Bonds	6 ₱ ct.	$20,000,000 00	After 15 yrs. from Jan. 1, '59	$333,333 34	Jan. and July
June 22, 1860	Bonds	5 ₱ ct.	7,022,000 00	After 10 yrs. from Jan. 1, '01	117,083 33	Jan. and July
Feb. 8, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6 ₱ ct.	18,415,000 00	After Dec. 31, 1880	368,300 00	Jan. and July
March 2, 1861	Oregon War, '81 Bds.	6 ₱ ct.	945,000 00	20 years from July 1, 1861	18,900 00	Jan. and July
July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861	Bonds, 1881	6 ₱ ct.	189,317,400 00	{ At pleasure of Gov't after 20 yrs. fm. June 30, '61.. Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs. fm. May 1, '62	3,786,348 00	Jan. and July
Feb. 25, 1862 March 3, 1863	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₱ ct.	514,771,600 00		15,443,148 00	May and Nov
	Bonds, 1881	6 ₱ ct.	75,000,000 00	After June 30, 1881	1,500,000 00	Jan. and July
March 3, 1864	Bonds, 10-40s	6 ₱ ct.	194,567,300 00	Red'ble after 10 and payable 40 yrs. fm. March 1, '64	1,621,394 16	Mch and Sept
March 3, 1864	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₱ ct.	3,882,500 00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs. fm. Nov. 1, '64	116,475 00	May and Nov
June 30, 1864	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₱ ct.	125,861,300 00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs. fm. Nov. 1, '65	2,766,839 00	May and Nov
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₱ ct.	208,327,250 00	Red'ble after 5 and payable 20 yrs. fm. Nov. 1, '65	6,099,817 50	May and Nov
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₱ ct.	232,908,950 00	Red'ble after 5, and payable 20 yrs. fm. July 1, '65	6,659,979 00	Jan. and July
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₱ ct.	279,581,050 00	Red'ble after 5, and payable 20 yrs. fm. July 1, '65	7,998,621 00	Jan. and July
March 3, 1865	Bonds, 5-20s	6 ₱ ct.	42,589,350 00	Red'ble after 5, and payable 20 yrs. fm. July 1, '68	866,787 00	Jan. and July
Aggregate of Debt bearing Coin Interest			$2,107,873,700 00		48,272,975 23	
Less amount paid in advance					2,206,790 00	
Total Accrued Interest					$45,066,185 23	

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstanding.	When Redeemable or Payable.	Accrued Interest.	When Payable.
March 2, 1867 and July 2, 1868	Certificates	3 ₱ ct.	$53,240,000 00	On Demand, (interest estimated as 7 months)	$931,700 00	At or on Redempt'n of Certificates January and July.
July 23, 1868	Navy Pension Fund	3 ₱ ct.	14,000,000 00	Interest only applicable to payments of pensions	140,000 00	
Aggregate of debt bear'g currency int'st			$67,240,000 00	Accrued interest	$1,071,700 00	

Matured Debt not Presented for Payment.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstand'g.	Matured.	Accrued Interest.
April 15, 1842	Bonds	6 ₱ ct.	$6,000 00	Dec. 31, 1862	$360 00
Jan. 28, 1843	Bonds	6 ₱ ct.	45,850 00	Dec. 31, 1867	2,283 00
March 31, 1843	Bonds	6 ₱ ct.	83,050 00	July 1, 1868	3 mos. 4,191 75
Sept. 9, 1850	Bonds, Texas Indemnity	5 ₱ ct.	252,000 00	Dec. 31, 1864	18,120 00
Prior to 1857	Treasury Notes	1 mill to 6 ₱ ct.	104,511 64	At various dates	3,136 12
Dec. 23, 1857	Treasury Notes	5 to 5¼ ₱ ct.	2,400 00	March 1, 1858	120 00
Dec. 17, 1860	Treasury Notes	6 to 12 ₱ ct.	500 00	Jan., Feb. & March, 1862	30 00
March 2, 1861	Treasury Notes	6 ₱ ct.	2,000 00	April and May, 1863	120 00
July 17, 1861	Treasury Notes, 3 years	7 3-10 ₱ ct.	36,700 00	Aug. 19, and Oct. 1, 1864	2,664 50
March 3, 1863	Treasury Notes, 1 and 2 yrs.	5 ₱ ct.	347,792 00	Jan. 7 to April 1, 1865	17,389 60
March 3, 1863	Certificates of Indebtedness	6 ₱ ct.	12,000 00	Various dates in 1865	720 00
March 3, 1863, and June 30, 1864	Compound Interest Notes	6 ₱ ct.	3,097,000 00	June 10, 1867, and Oct. 16, 1868	185,820 00
June 30, 1864	Temporary Loan	4, 5 & 6 ₱ ct.	188,510 00	Oct. 15, 1865	7,768 55
June 30, 1864, and March 3, 1865	Treasury Notes, 3 years	7 3-10 ₱ ct.	1,509,600 00	Aug. 15, 1867, and July 15, 1868	113,220 00
Aggregate of matured debt not presented for payment			$5,701,313 64	Accrued interest	$353,620 75

Debt Bearing No Interest.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Amount Outst'g.
July 17, 1861, Feb. 12, 1862	Demand Notes	$122,812 50
Feb. 25, July 11, 1862, March 3, 1863	United States Legal-tender Notes	355,941,032 50
July 17	Postal Currency	36,350,328 40
March 3, 1863, June 30, 1864	Fractional Currency	
March 3, 1863	Gold Certificates of Dep'osits	16,307,200 00
Total Debt bearing no interest outstanding		$407,721,368 40

Bonds Issued to the Union Pacific Railroad Company and Branches—Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Bonds.	Amount Outsta'g.	When red or pay'ble	Int. Pay'e	Int. Acc'rd not yet paid	Int. paid by U. S.	In.rep'd by Tr., m'ls, &c	Bal. of Int. due U. S.
U. P. Co., '62, '64, 6 per cent	$25,998,000	30 years, fm date.	Jan. 1 and July 1.	$519,960 00	$1,313,765 52	$771,018 69	$1,062,706 83
U. P., E. D., '62, '64, 6 per cent	6,303,000	30 ys. from date	Jan. 1 and July 1.	126,060 00	645,723 09	533,245 55	238,537 54
Sioux City & P., '62, '64, 6 per cent	1,628,320	30 ys. from date	Jan. 1 and July 1.	32,566 40	52,963 76	16 27	85,513 89
Central Pacific, '62, '64, 6 per cent	{ 2,362,000 { 18,841,000	30 ys. from date	Jan. 16 and July 16.	40,542 27 { 372,820 00	{ 517,956 53 { 584,829 78	{ 72,666 99	1,443,481 87
Ca. B'h U.P., assignee of Atchison & P. P.E. 6₱c.	1,600,000	30 ys. from date	Jan. 1 and July 1.	32,000 00	157,808 28	3,490 79	186,317 47
Western Pacific, '62, 64, 6 per cent	320,000	30 ys. from date	Jan. 1 and July 1.	6,420 00	37,006 03	.....	43,426 03
Total issued	$56,852,320			$1,130,368 67	$3,310,053 25	$1,380,438 29	$3,059,983 63

Recapitulation.

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.		Am't outst'ng.	Interest.
Bonds at 5 per cent., issued before March 3, 1864		$27,022,000 00	
Ten-forty Bonds at 5 per cent., issued under act of March 3, 1864		194,567,300 00	
Bonds of 1881 at 6 per cent		283,677,400 00	
Five-twenty Bonds at 6 per cent		1,620,612,000 00	$2,107,878,700 00
Debt bearing interest in lawful money, viz.			$45,066,185 33
Certificates, 3 per cent. interest		53,240,000 00	
Navy Pension Fund, 3 per cent. interest		14,000,000 00	67,240,000 00
Debt bearing no interest, viz.:			1,071,700 00
Demand and legal-tender notes		356,063,845 00	
Postal and fractional currency		35,350,323 40	
Certificates of gold deposited		16,307,200 00	407,721,368 40
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity			5,701,313 64
			353,620 75
			$2,588,541,382 64
Total debt, principal outstanding			$2,588,541,382 04
Interest accrued $46,698,296 08, less amount of interest paid in advance, $3,206,790			46,401,506 08
Total Debt, principal and interest			$2,635,022,888 12

Amount in the Treasury.

Coin belonging to the Government	$22,031,732 96	
Coin represented by gold certificates of deposit	16,307,200 00	
Currency	7,896,564 07	—116,235,497 03
Amount of Debt less Cash in Treasury		2 518,797,391 09
Amount of Debt, less Cash in Treasury on the 1st ult		2,525,196,461 74
Decrease of Public Debt during past month		$6,399,070 65

Income Tax in Brooklyn.

The following list of incomes of $10,000 and over, includes the returns of the Seventh Division of the Third Collection District, and those of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Divisions of the Second Collection Districts of Brooklyn:

Armstrong, Ed	$14,181	Hope, Geo. B	17,490
Adams, Wm. N	23,582	Hagan, W	13,448
Aikman, W. M	14,842	Hallock, Wm. H	14,207
Armour, H. O	29,076	Harter, F. A	16,108
Augunborn, D. V	20,580	Hill, Ed	15,000
Ayers, Carlton	28,122	Johnson, Hy	12,039
Arthur, G. D	15,850	Johnson, Thos	18,228
Ackerman, Herman	11,213	Kenyon, W. W	11,000
Adams, Calvin	21,698	Keck, Thos	14,765
Armstrong, Jas	10,113	Kissam, B. P	10,510
Bradley, Lucas	12,706	Kinyon, W	12,000
Beale, J. E	22,594	Kendall, W. B	15,807
Brasher, W. M	12,289	Kalbfleisch, Martin	49,656
Bliss, Dallet	13,948	Kukuck, N. C	39,223
Barnes, Demas	32,753	Lyons, Hy., Jr	12,534
Blasen, J. B	34,228	Lyles, R	11,807
Beard, Wm	20,50	Lyon, Wm. H	22,124
Boyington, N	44,614	Lloyd, E. L	10,451
Burtiss,	11,666	Lloyd, F. S	10,585
Bailey, J. S	34,420	Ludlum, Ed	22,310
Bentley, Jno	13,719	Libby, W. P	10,629
Bullock, Jno	10,376	Loesser, Fred	16,250
Bryce, B	28,435	Maxwell, J. R	23,253
Boardman, G	10,314	Muller, C. F	23,779
Christenson, C. T	14,350	Martin, Dan	10,512
Cole, Jacob	10,060	Marvin, T. H	61,664
Crowell, Edgar W	10,993	Murphy, Wm	15,749
Cumiskey, Daniel M	10,581	Marvin, G. H	39,843
Cook, Jno. C	11,512	Minturn, T. R	15,068
Cooper, Obadiah	12,224	Marvin, C. H	46,368
Cooper, Wm	30,478	Morris, L	35,076
Curtis, G. N	47,069	Morrow, C. W. L. F	13,794
Curtis, J. W	24,399	Monsell, John A	20,436
Curtis, Jeremiah	70,960	Major, Richard	16,622
Crowell, J	16,294	Matthews, Wm	10,224
Capin, T. R	23,601	Murphy, H. C	15,068
Clapp, J. F	11,350	Moulton, Geo. S	67,494
Clary, J	16,521	Nostrand, E. B	11,897
Creamer, Mrs. C	11,916	Nesbitt, G. F	15,072
Coffin, A. G	17,616	North, Curtis L	11,836
Chase, Jas. W	17,616	Napier, A. D	17,635
Carey, George	11,921	Newton, A. J	24,000
Canda, Jno. M	16,981	Pitkin, F. E	10,926
Doubleday, Wm. A	25,560	Pettinger, J. H	11,402
Durkee, L. R	33,472	Pearson, A. J	14,228
Dodge, R	16,355	Plummers, J. J	24,858
Davis, A. H	16,340	Prosser, Thos. Jr	15,098
Denny, A	23,150	Perry,	17,987
Doty, E. A	14,579	Pratt, J. M	13,302
Dewitt, Jno. E	12,578	Ridley, Ed	52,438
Engs, Samuel F	12,258	Richardson, L	25,200
Eames, E. F	16,688	Rich, A	10,125
Edwards, A	10,117	Ramfler, F	10,896
Ford, Jas. R	16,947	Robbins, A. S	25,906
Farrington, H	21,696

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Nothing was done at the Exchange Sales-room yesterday. The lease advertised by Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. was not offered; but few persons were present, and the sale was adjourned until to-day.

The principal sales for the next six months will unquestionably be of out-of-town property. Our advertising columns show all of any importance that have yet been announced, and will from time to time inform our readers of all to come that are worth attending.

The sales for to-day are as follows:

Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will sell three lots and two-story brick building on Fifty-fourth-street, 50x80, formerly United States bonded warehouse, iron shutters and fire-proof; is of great thickness and solidity. Immediately in rear of above, two-story and basement brick building, 42x76, containing two main lines shafting, 128 horse power boiler, 40 horse power engine, brick chimney 130 feet high. Also, two small brick buildings adjoining. Also, two-story and basement frame house and two lots, east side of Union-avenue, between Nassau and Van Cott avenues, Greenpoint, L. I.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. will sell the three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot No. 104 West Forty-sixth-street, and the three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 329 West Twenty-second-street.

Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will offer the following property, located at Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J.: Two handsome residences, with stable and other conveniences complete, on and near Glen-avenue; also, six eligible building sites, commanding superb and extended views, in plots to suit purchasers. Sale will be peremptory.

Mr. JAMES M. HILLER will sell fifteen lots of land on the west side of Cole-avenue, twelve lots on the east side of Cole-avenue, and eleven lots of land on the east side of Kingsbridge road, all located at Fordham, N. Y. The property is well located on high ground, where improvements are constantly being made, and is of easy access to this City.

Transfers of Real Estate.
NEW-YORK.

Ann-st., w. s., lot of John J. Astor's estate, 20x 90.6x16.1x30..... $20,000
Ann-st., w. s., lot known as No. 18 of estate of Ann White, 20x51.10..... 25,000
Broadway, No. 192..... {20x162.10x49.1x161.4... 33,000
Bond-st., Nos. 9, 11 and 13..... {24.9x200..... 140,000
Broadway, No. 549..... {24.9x200..... 140,000
Mercer-st., No. 94..... {24.9x200..... 140,000
Broadway, e. s., plot known as No. 48, 50x236.8... 3,400
Broadway, e. s., plot known as No. 62, 50x236..... 1,650
Broome-st., n. w. corner of Sheriff-st., 25x87.6... 14,000
Christopher-st., s. s., 21 ft. w. of Gay-st., irregular 8,050
Columbia-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 50x 25x61x118..... 27,500
Gay-st., w. s., No. 16, irregular..... 4,000
Grand-st., No. 447, 20x53..... 13,400
Greenwich-st., No. 65, 24.10x115.10..... nom.
Hudson-av., w. s., 70 ft. n. of 27th-st., 19.9x30. 2,000
Ludlow-st., w. s., 140 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 20x87.6 13,000
Ludlow-st., e. s., lot known as No. 84, 20x65.7½.. 13,000
Ludlow-st., e. s., lot known as No. 82, 2x65.7½.. 6,500
Madison-st., s. s., lot known as No. 477 of Rutgers estate, 25x100..... 7,000
North William-st., No. 10, 25.2x65.4x29x57.8.. 35,000
32d-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9..... 3,000
Ridge-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Houston-st., 20x50... 8,550
Thompson-st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Bleecker-st., 25x85 25,000
4th-st., w. s. 61.6 ft. s. of Barrow-st., 20.6x101.4.... 16,000
7th-st., s. s. 104.10 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 22.9x100.... 9,000
8th-st., n. s., 248 ft. w. of Avenue D, 20x93.11.... 8,800
10th-st., East, No. 287, 18.9x71..... 10,500
30th-st., n. s., between 1st and 2d aves., lot known as No. 406 of Stuyvesant estate, 25x94.10..... 19,000
11th-st., n. s., 213 ft. e. of 6th-av., 96x103.3.... 48,000
12th-st., n. s., 61.9½ ft. e. of 4th-st., 22.0½x33.5½.. 6,000
16th-st., s. s., 216.8 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20.10x83.3.... 21,000
20th-st., s. s., lot known as No. 62, 16.8x91.11.... 3,126
21st-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x92..... 9,000
31st-st., s. s., 312.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.9x98.9..... 18,000
34th-st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17.6x49.4½..... 7,000
34th-st., n. s., 212.6 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20.10x 98.9..... 24,250
34th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x98.9..... 18,000
36th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x98.9..... 36,000
38th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x72.8..... 13,500
40th-st., n. s., 170 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x100.... 17,000
41st-st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x102x16.8x 98.9..... 33,000
41st-st., n. s., 158.4 ft. e. of Madison-av., 16.8x100.5 30,000
47th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.5..... 16,000
47th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25xhalf block.. 8,000
51st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5..... 13,000
53d-st., s. s., 116.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x100.5.... 20,000
54th-st., n. s., 252 ft. w. of Madison-av., 22x100.... 27,000
56th-st., 145 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5..... 22,000
58th-st., s. s., 121.5½ ft. w. of Avenue A, 20x100.4. 15,500
58th-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x100.5..... 22,500
59th-st., w. s., 185 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5..... 22,500
60th-st., s. s., 178 ft. w. of Broadway, 20x100.5.... 14,500
62d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x100.5..... 14,400
64th-st., s. s., 276 ft. w. of 4th-av., 23x100.5..... 10,000
64th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.5.... 21,400
64th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5..... 2,500
68th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 12th-av., 103.1x100.5.... 2,200
75th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2..... 6,750
76th-st., n. s., 268 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x102.2..... 1,750
78th-st., n. s., 169 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2.... 4,100
94th-st., w. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x102.2..... 18,000
96th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.11..... 5,400
110th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.11.... 4,250
117th-st., n. s., 92.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 17.6x75.7½.. 13,000
118th-st., w. s., 148 ft. e. of Avenue A, 100x100.11. 13,025
118th-st., s. s., 241 ft. e. of 3d-av., 41x100.11..... 4,200
119th-st., s. s., 335 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.10..... 6,000
122d-st., s. s., 456.3 ft. e. of Avenue A, 18.9x100.11. 6,500
122d-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.10..... 14,450
123d-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 8th-av., 125x½ block.. 17,050
125th-st., n. s. 170 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x99.11..... 15,000
127th-st., n. s., 176.8 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.8x100.11.. 11,000
134th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x99.11..... 3,700
152d-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-av., 200x1 block.... 53,000
154th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 111½ block... 9,050
156th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 84½ block... 6,849
Avenue B, No. 281, 20x36..... 3,000
1st-av., n. e. corner of 3d-st., 24.0½x94.11..... 28,200
1st-av., w. s., 42.10 ft.n. of 122d-st., irregular.... 15,000
2d-av., e.s., 51.6 ft. s. of 14th-st., 20.9x80..... 23,000
2d-av., w. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 58th-st., 60x80..... 45,000
3d-av., w. s., 24.10 ft. s. of 127th-st., 24.10x99.... 21,000
8th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 118th-st., 100.10x110.... 8,000
8th-av., w. s., 24.5 ft. n. of 26th-st., 146.1½x100.. 119,750
8th-av., between 118th and 119th sts., block 925.... 90,000
7th-av., w. s., 22.1 ft. n. of 34th-st., 18x60..... 14,400
8th-av., s. e. corner of 43d-st., 20.5x80..... 9,000
9th-av., e. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 148th-st., 25x100.... 1,000
147th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x99.11.... 23,500
148th-st., e. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 75x99.11.... 1,000
9th-av., e. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 148th-st., 75x100.... 1,000
9th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 60th-st., 20x100..... 15,000
11th-av., s. e. corner of 160th-st., 99.11x200..... 20,000
12th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 68th-st., 75x100..... 1,650

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 815, 4 years, per annum..... 8,000
Chrystie-st., No. 79, 6 years, per annum..... 1,100
East Houston-st., Nos. 51, 53 and 55, 8 years, per annum..... 9,000
Grand-st., No. 545, 3 years, per annum..... 600
Henry-st., No. 26, 3 years, per annum..... 1,000
Nassau-st., Nos. 75 and 77, 7 years, per annum.... 12,000
Rector-st., No. 111, 5 years, per annum..... 1,700
3d-av., No. 175, 4 years, per annum..... 1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

C. D. BUCK,
REAL ESTATE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
No. 34 Pine-st.
LOANS NEGOTIATED.

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW HAS ORders for the purchase, sale and exchange of City and country property. C. D. BUCK, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A COLUMbia College lease of lot on 48th-st., near 5th-av.; ground rent low; a fine opportunity for parties desiring to build in an improved location. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE THE THREE-STORY AND attic brick house No. 16 West Washington-place, near Washington-square. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WHARF PROPerty at Brooklyn, consisting of a large plot of ground and pier, with depth of water for larger vessels, contiguous to ferries, and well adapted to improve for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RIDGEfield, Conn., a large double house, fifty feet front, Mansard roof, piazza all around, fine shade trees, with twelve acres of land, in the centre of the village.

Also, an Elizabethan cottage, with four acres of land. This cottage is of recent construction and with modern improvements.

The village of Ridgefield is considered one of the most beautiful in New-England. It is situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tide-water, and possesses all the advantages of more inland places in the purity of the atmosphere and healthfulness of the climate. The heat is tempered by a cool breeze consequent upon its elevated position.

Its contiguity to New-York offers great advantages to persons desiring a pleasant Summer residence.

Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR improved New-York City or Hoboken property—Country seat of 13 acres of ground, with new first-class dwelling-house and kitchen, built in the most modern style; barn, carriage-house, ice-house, poultry-house, &c.; grounds contain choice trees, shrubbery, vines, plants and flowers; two apple orchards in full bearing, pear orchard, grapery of 700 vines, cherries, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, blackberries, &c.; garden, &c. High ground, and free from chills, fevers and mosquitos. One and a half miles from Hackensack, N. J., on the road to Paterson. HAHN & HEPPARD, Real Estate Agents, No. 386 Bowery.

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF TWENTY acres of land and fine buildings, at Miller's Place, Long Island; situated on high ground, commanding an extensive view of the Sound; price $4,000 cash. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW—FARM OF 25 ACRES, one mile north of Petersburg, on the Richmond Turnpike and Railroad, with fine residence and outhouses; will be sold at less than cost of buildings. Apply for particulars to VAN BRUNT & SLAGHT, No. 168 Malden-lane, corner of South-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson River, near Hyde Park; about 120 acres of land; half a mile river front; lodge, billiard-house, brick barns, &c. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., neatly-furnished cottage and lot, (47 feet by 122 feet 40 inches;) a little gem. Inquire of J. P. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle, N. Y., and at No. 52 Wall-st., Room No. 32, New-York City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RUTHERfurd Park, Bergen County, N. J., a handsome cottage, with four acres of land, with fine shade trees, with a fine view of the Passaic River and the surrounding country. Apply to JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A COLUMbia College lease of lot on 48th-st., near 5th-av.; ground rent low; a fine opportunity for parties desiring to build in an improved location. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

NINE MILES (FORTY MINUTES) FROM CITY HALL,
BY ERIE RAILWAY.
THE
PARK LAND CO.
OFFER FOR SALE
BUILDING PLOTS,

Size to suit, from $200 per City lot up, on easy terms.

Apply at Company's office, at the depot, or of C. BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF VILLA PLATS AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., Embraced in a tract of about thirty-two acres, grandly situated with commanding views in the most healthy and progressive section of the State.

The property is located next south to the celebrated "Dodd property," within thirteen miles of New-York City Hall, less than one mile from present railroad depot, and half mile from projected railroad from New-York to Montclair, on the Bloomfield and Paterson-road, Essex-st., and also nearly bounded on west by telegraph road.

The contemplated railroad from Newark to Paterson and north and eastern points, the centre of this property, and the horse railroad from Newark to Stonehouse Plains, along its easterly boundary.

On the property is a fine, modern built house, 2½ stories high, (containing 20), wing, 15x30; and extension, 15x34, barns and outbuildings.

Also, four and a half acres wood, one acre quince, and an abundance of apple, pear and cherry trees, and berry bushes, and grapevines, with never-failing spring and ever-living brook coursing through a portion of the land.

The whole tract, embracing buildings, will be sold at a very reasonable and investing price, on easy terms, with possession on purchase; title perfect. Further particulars, survey, &c., by W. H. HARRIS & CO., No. 2 Wall-st., New-York City, or opposite depot, Montclair, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE—IN WHITE PLAINS, WESTchester County, (20 miles) one hour's ride on Harlem Road from this City, a beautiful residence with 12 acres of land attached, situated on the highest ground in the vicinity, and commanding a view of many square miles on either side.

This property is in the centre of the town, having a front of about 410 feet on Broadway, and running back at right angles to the railroad, under state of cultivation, and improved by abundance of shade trees of full growth, a natural lake, &c., &c. The house stands 200 feet from the street, having lawns and walks, with every variety of fruit and other trees in front; it was built by and for the use of the present occupant and owner, with a view only to comfort and durability, having every convenience throughout. The carriage-house and stable, at convenient distance, yet shaded from the house by evergreen hedges.

It can be seen and examined at any time. The most liberal terms will be given to a purchaser.

Apply on the premises to (no broker need apply,)
E. T. PREUDHOMME.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., several new houses, including one elegant mansion, furnished or unfurnished, with five acres of land, coach-house, green-house, houses for gardener and coachman, Summer-house, choicest fruits, fountains, marble statuary, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; will be sold for less than two-thirds its value.

Also, a charming cottage on Sea Side Park, within ten rods of Long Island Sound, and several other houses at low prices.

For pictures and printed descriptions apply to D. W. SHERWOOD, No. 1 or J. & G. A. STARR, Bridgeport; G. SPALDING & CO., No. 401 4th-av., New-York; MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st.; WALLER, BALL & CO., No. 25 Chambers-st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; G. W. BENEDICT, Secretary Savings Bank, No. 166 Nassau-st.; or S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st. and No. 536 6th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—MOUNT PLEASANT-AV., NEWark, No. 31, (old number,) a splendid property, consisting of 20,000 feet fronting on Mount Pleasant-av. and Broad-st.; the house is a double three-story frame, very solidly built, extension &c., containing 15 rooms, besides bath room, water-closet, laundry, &c.; gas in every room and hall; good cellar and furnace, and entire property in excellent condition; stable and carriage-house on Broad-st.; almost every kind of fruit trees and berries, and good garden; short distance from several railroad depots. Price, $18,000. Anyone who wants a really comfortable house in one of the healthiest and finest situations in Newark should apply on the premises or to J. V. TAYLOR, office of the New-Jersey Mutual Insurance Company, No. 240 Broadway, New-York, or to A. C. DURTIN, No. 140 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a neat cottage, ten rooms, eligibly situated in the beautiful village of Woodside, L. I.; time, one hour from New-York City Hall; an acre and a quarter of grounds, fine lawn, variety of small fruits, stable, &c.; prefer to lease for a term of years to an approved tenant. For full information address ROBT. CUNNINGTON, book-store No. 41 Park-row, or C. C. HINE, Esq., office of *Insurance Monitor*, Howard Building, No. 176 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT NECK, L. I., 15 miles from New-York, 35 acres of the choicest land on the South Shore, over ½ mile water front; very desirable for villa sites, in plots from 5 to 10 acres; 1 mile from landing; 3 from depot; communication with City frequent, by cars and boat; location unsurpassed by any for the comfort of gentlemen doing business in the City. Terms easy. For maps and particulars, apply to E. A. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, No. 11 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York; for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE FINEST LOcations at Elizabeth, N. J., a house containing ten rooms, marble mantels, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; lot 36x176½ on paved street; no assessments; eight minutes' walk from depot; price $9,000; part cash. For particulars address C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT LUZERNE, N. Y., HAZELWOOD Cottage, furnished, to let for the Summer; 13 rooms; also boat, boat-house, and two acres of ground, in lawn or shade; 3 minutes down to the Lake Shore; price $500; also ice, garden, and servants if desired; access by railroad from Saratoga 20 miles. The place is well known and affords exquisite views of water and mountain scenery.

Refer to Mr. WM. F. MOTT, No. 11 Broad-st., or to Mr. ADAMS, Westmoreland Hotel, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av., who has photograph of the same, or by letter to Mr. HAZELWELL, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, THE residence of the late H. W. T. Mali, being one mile from the Harlem Railroad, and one-half mile from steamboat landing, a large unfurnished brick house, about thirty rooms, with square, containing over 20 rooms, hot and cold water, range, furnace, bath, &c., 40 acres of land, 2 stables, gate-house and necessary outhouses, fruit and shade trees in variety and abundance, fine garden, the place is very handsomely situated on high ground, commanding extensive views of surrounding country. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON—PLUM POINT—An elegant country seat on the Hudson, 2½ miles above Fishkill Landing. A large, fine house, furnished; stables, garden, ice and fruit; the place is beautifully wooded; a large and retired river front; superb views, and extensive pleasure grounds. Apply to W. M. VERPLANCK, No. 5 Park-place, HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or on the premises to P. A. VERPLANCK.

NEWBURG.—TO LEASE, FROM ONE TO three years, a furnished house, with twenty-four acres of land, well laid out and in good order; a fine vegetable and fruit garden: carriage-house, stable, &c.; an excellent neighborhood; one and a half miles north of the steamboat landing. Apply to
WALTER BROWN, No. 28 Park-place.

TO LET—ELEGANT SUBURBAN MANsion; to rent either for the Summer or one year; situated on Crescent-av., South Bergen, being a first-class house, Italian style, with modern improvements; 14 rooms and good cellar; one acre of ground, handsomely laid out; trees, flowers and shrubbery. Inquire on the premises, or of C. S. HUNTOON, No. 16 Chambers-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 3 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

A COTTAGE, VERY COMPLETELY furnished, to rent; two hours from New-York by Erie Railroad; adjacent to depot and village of Craigville; well supplied with water; four acres of meadow and garden; the most healthy and beautiful country. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—HOUSE CONTAINING FIVE rooms and cellar, within three minutes' walk of depot of Northern Railroad, at English Neighborhood, N. J. Rent, $250. Apply to TRUSDELL & CRANE, corner of Newark and Hudson sts., Hoboken, N. J., near the ferry.

TO RENT—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A FURnished cottage; ten minutes from depot; twelve rooms; kitchen garden made; $600 for six months; $1,000 per annum. Apply on the premises, corner Centre-av. and School-st., or to A. S. SNELLING, No. 65 Wall-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—AT ORANGE, N. J., A LARGE furnished house within ten minutes' walk of the station, containing 12 rooms, gas, range, &c.; rent low to a good tenant; possession immediately. Apply to A. BRADSHAW, No. 23 Water-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A FINE COUNtry house, most desirably situated on the south side of Long Island; good stabling for horses. For further particulars apply to A. S. JONES, farmer, on the adjoining place, Bay Shore, L. I.

TO LET—AT RAMAPO, ON THE ERIE Railway, 33 miles from the City, a beautifully located Summer boarding-house; possession immediate and terms moderate. Apply on the premises, or to PIERSONS & CO., No. 24 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED country seats at Newburg, on the Hudson, and villas, to let; rents moderate. BALDWIN & IRVIN, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

BLOOMINGDALE—HOUSE, BARN, FIVE acres, on Hudson River, lane at 91st-st. and Broadway to let. Apply at No. 18 East 22d-st., or G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 44 Wall-st.

TO LET—A STYLISH NEW HOUSE, SEVEN rooms, water and gas, rent $300, at Mott Haven; good neighborhood; cheap. CHARLES EMMONS, No. 254 Broadway.

FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR RENT for three or four months at Orange, five minutes' walk from depot; garden (with fruit) planted for Summer. Address P., Box 1,533 Post Office, New-York.

TO LET, IN E. N. Y.—TO LET, UNFURNISHED, A large double house, within five minutes' walk of the depot; with garden, stable and carriage-house; rent $600. Apply to C. PARK, No. 221 Broadway.

TO LET—PART OF A COTTAGE HOUSE, the remainder occupied by three adults; rent $20. Inquire at No. 326 East 58th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE family, second floor of three-story house No. 208 East 105th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., A COMMOdious and thoroughly finished house; grounds and fine stable attached; very desirable location, ten minutes' walk from depot; price reasonable. Inquire of J. J. BEECHER, No. 157 Broadway, Room No. 23.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.
COMMODIOUS, WELL-LIGHTED, WELL-VENTILATED, OFFICES,
LARGE AND SMALL, SINGLE OR EN SUITE.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES, AT No. 164 DUANE-ST.

CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.—To rent for business purposes until Sept. 1, 1869, two large parlors, partially furnished, and on the first floor of the Fifth-avenue Art Gallery Building.

Apply at the rooms from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

OFFICES TO LET.—A SUITE OF THREE pleasant, light, airy offices and upper floor of No. 254 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, to let at $1,000 per annum for the three; also, two offices on the third floor and one on fourth floor. Apply to Home Life Insurance Company, No. 254 Broadway.

DESIRABLE OFFICES—LARGE AND small, $150 to $20, yearly, to let, over Bowery National bank, Bowery, corner Canal, entrance from both streets. Apply at PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery.

OFFICE TO LET—A FINE BASEMENT office, Broadway, corner of Cedar-st., under Home Insurance Company. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway.

LAW OFFICES, WITH USE OF LIbrary, part of a suite, No. 182 Broadway, to let; fine, light, airy rooms; entrances on John-st. and Broadway. Inquire in BAR ROOM below.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, separately or together, the new six-story buildings Nos. 206 to 212 Canal-st., communicating. Inquire of JOHN R. GRAHAM, No. 176 Centre-st.

TO LET—A SHOP ON FIRST FLOOR, ABOUT 22x100, well lighted and with steam power, in Crosby-st., near Spring. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., No. 488 Broadway.

STABLE TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS STAble to let to a private party, No. 2 West 30th-st., near 5th-av. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELLlighted rooms and basements, 25x50. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, No. 229 East 41st-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place; three offices on third floor. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS lofts of stores Nos. 363, 365 and 367 Greenwich-st. Inquire of WETMORE & CO., No. 365 Greenwich-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET—Stores and lofts Nos. 478 and 480 Broadway. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NO. 114 Cliff-st.; good light; moderate rent.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD, PLAIN, convenient house, with a well-stocked fruit garden, and a little land, about ten to fifteen miles from the City Hall. Address B. B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office, stating price and full particulars.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A MODerate-sized house, unfurnished, between 20th and 48th sts., Broadway and Lexington-av.; rent not to exceed $2,000; must be first-class neighborhood. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,328 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—TO HIRE, IN BROOKLYN OR Jersey City, a small house. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, O., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Unreserved Sale at Auction.

JAMES M. HILLER
WILL SELL ON
WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, MONDAY, MAY 10,
AND
WEDNESDAY, MAY 12,
At Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M.

450 CHOICE LOTS,

FRONTING 2,500 FEET ON
CENTRAL-AVENUE.

Part of the estate of LORING ANDREWS, Esq.

SALE PEREMPTORY; every lot to be sold to the highest bidder, without reservation.

This beautiful property must be seen to be appreciated. Fifty per cent. of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

Maps and pamphlets containing full particulars, and tickets for the trip, free, can be had by applying to the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

BY FAR THE HANDSOMEST PROPERTY YET OFFERED AT AUCTION IN CENTRAL-AV., and
NO FANCY PRICES EXPECTED.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
FORDHAM PROPERTY.

15 lots of land west side of Cole-av.
12 lots of land east side of Cole-av.
11 lots of land east side of Kingsbridge Road. The property is well located, on high ground, with splendid view of the surrounding country, where costly improvements are almost daily being made, within five minutes' walk of the Harlem Railroad depot at Fordham, where trains leave every hour in the day for the City; also, five minutes' walk of horse cars to the 3d-av. Bridge and Harlem cars on the 3d-av to the Astor House; sold to the highest bidder without reserve; 50 per cent. on boad and mortgage, 1, 3 or 5 years.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE SALE.

PROSPECT PARK AND VICINITY, EAST NEW-YORK, WESTCHESTER.

Large and peremptory sale, by order of administrator and trustee, of valuable property on Prospect Park, Flatbush turnpike and Fulton-ferry, Vernon and Bedford avs., Prospect, Lott, Clinton, Franklin and Cleve sts., Schenck, Simonson, comprising about 40 acres, situate on above streets, near the residence of the late Dr. Adrian Vandeveer, Flatbush.

CARLTON-AV., DEAN AND BERGEN STS.—40 lots on the above streets, being part of Farmentier's Garden, Brooklyn.

Thirty-four lots at East New-York, town of New-Lots.

Thirty-three lots at Jamaica, Long Island.

Five lots at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, New-York.

Maps of the property and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or of
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Esq.,
Administrator and Trustee, No. 29 William-st.
JAS. H. STORRS, Attorney and Counsel for Administrator and Trustee, at the office of Messrs. Storrs and Sedgwick, No. 34 Wall-st.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.—PEREmptory sale of valuable improved real estate in the City of Brooklyn, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, 6th day of May, at 12 o'clock, by LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY Auctioneers, at the City Salesroom, (Phœnix Building,) No. 3 Court-st., in said city: That very desirable corner property, 40x83, with the improvements thereon, corner of Broadway and Bartlett-st.; also that very desirable dwelling-house and lot fronting 25 feet on No. 116 Pacific-st., in said city.

Sale peremptory. Terms on day of sale.

Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.—Office No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF SEA SHORE Villa sites on south side of Staten Island, on WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, in plots of from 5 to 10 acres, within the City limits, in the immediate vicinity of the celebrated fishing grounds of Prince's Bay, and near Annadale Railroad Depot; terms easy. Bills, with further particulars, at the auctioneer's office, No. 1 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—ELIJAH BOWNE and MARY ELIZABETH BOWNE vs. SARAH ANN HAYNES et al.—In Partition.—In pursuance of a judgment of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1869, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of May, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, through Joseph McGuire, auctioneer, all that certain lot of land situate and being on the westerly side of the Third-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, in the Eighteenth (late Sixteenth) Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a certain map, entitled "Map of Building Lots on the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to Thomas Thomas, and the estate of the late Robert Fuller, deceased, dated New-York, June, 1853, surveyed by Jas. Ewen, City Surveyor, by the number (28) bounded and described as follows: Northerly, by the lot number (27) on the said map; easterly, by the Third-avenue; southerly, by the lot number (29) on the said map; and westerly, by the lot number (25) on the said map; containing in breadth, in front and rear, twenty-four feet eight inches, and in length on each side, one hundred feet. Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, at Harlem, in the County and State of New-York, bounded, east, by the Third-avenue; south, by a line parallel to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, and distant twenty-five feet southerly therefrom; westerly, by a line parallel to Third-avenue, distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom; southerly, by a line parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, distant fifty feet souther

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:
IOWA.....May 1 | INDIA.....May 22
COLUMBIA.....May 8 | DORIAN.....May 26
CALEDONIA.....May 12 | CAMBRIA.....May 29
EUROPA.....May 15 | BRITANNIA.....June 1
and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $67.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SIBERIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 5
SCOTIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 12
CHINA.....SATURDAY.....May 15
CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 19
AUSTRALASIAN.WEDNESDAY.....May 26
RUSSIA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 2
Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$130 | Second Cabin.....$80
Cabin to Paris.....$145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP of SIBERIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst. E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, May 15
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE...SATURDAY, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT .SATURDAY, June 12
Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA.....May 6 | MARATHON....May 20
HECLA.....May 13 | SAMARIA.....May 27
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at owest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.
IDAHO, (new,) 3,000 tons.....May 5, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA. 2,965 tons.....May 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA. 3,125 tons.....May 19, at 12 M.
COLORADO. 3,015 tons.....May 26, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA. 2,965 tons.....June 2, at 12 M.
CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
DENMARK, CATO, WEDNESDAY May 5, at 12 M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, SATURDAY, May 8, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.
CITY OF LIMERICK.
CITY OF DUBLIN
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
From New-York. From Antwerp.
Cabin.....$100, Currency | Cabin.....$80, Gold
Steerage.... 35, Currency | Steerage.....35, Gold
For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, May 4, 12 M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, and CITY OF BOSTON } Saturday, May 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 15, 9 A.M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax).....Saturday, May 15, 11 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$36
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD. | STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer...} 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer...} 30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.
Outside. Inside. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$275 $250 $225 $75
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MAY 11.—ALASKA, Capt A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving May 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco June 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, May 10. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E.L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, July 22.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA. Capt. E. VAN SICE.....May 6
EAGLE (new). Capt. M. L. GREENE.....May 13
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) For freight or passage apply to May 20
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKES.....May 6
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.....May 29
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARFORET.....Saturday, May 8.
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAIL...Saturday, May 15.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS,
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain ADAMS, THURSDAY, May 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer ALABAMA, Captain LOCKBURNER,
On SATURDAY, May 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent.
No. 177 West-st.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869.
THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale the iron propeller steamer MEMPHIS as she now lies at the U. S. Navy-yard, New-York, on the 8th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.
The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the commandant of that yard.
The whole amount of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within ten days from the day of sale. A. E. BORIE,
Secretary of the Navy.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Three times a week.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The steamships
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 4, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 55 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent. No. 93 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 5 P.M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail May 12.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States District Clerk's office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, sued by J.B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.
Terms for the month of June, $3 50 per day, or $21 per week.
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.,
Will be open for the reception of guests
JUNE 1, 1869. Board $4 50 per day.
Parties wishing to engage Rooms please address
DELAVAN HOUSE, Albany N. Y., or
CLARENDON HOTEL, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
CHARLES E. LELAND, Proprietor.

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL,
ON THE PASSAIC RIVER.
Nine miles or 40 minutes from the City Hall, New-York, via Erie Railway, will be opened on the 15th of May, elegantly furnished and thoroughly fitted in every respect for permanent and transient guests. First-class cooking and attendance. Delightful bathing, boating and fishing; spacious and elegant grounds; good facilities for stabling. The well-known reputation of the proprietor is sufficient guarantee that guests will find themselves well cared for in every particular. Apply to THOS. F. WELLS, formerly of the St. James Hotel, New-York, at the hotel, or No. 77 South-st., up stairs.

WASHINGTON ROCK HOTEL, Plainfield, N. J., opens May 1. The above favorite Summer resort is situated on the blue range of mountains, and possesses all the advantages of more inland places in the temperature and purity of its atmosphere, delightful shade, drives, view, &c.; one hour and a quarter by rail. Address JOHN WOOD, Dunellen Station, New-Jersey.

THE BALDWIN HOUSE, LAKE Mahopac, N. D. Baldwin & Co., proprietors, will open for the reception of guests May 1. Mr. R. D. Baldwin will be at the office of O'Brien Brothers, No. 33 Wall-st., every Thursday from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE. will open about June 1. Application can be made of W. L. FISH, Clifford House, No. 1,262 Broadway. W. J. FISH & SON.

GLENWOOD HOUSE, DELAWARE Water Gap, is now open for the reception of visitors, either transiently or for the Summer. Apply to SAMUEL ALSOP, Proprietor.

BARAGER'S BOARDING-HOUSE AT Oscawana Lake, Putnam County, 7 miles from Peekskill; open for Summer boarders.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH-AV. BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having a first-class house in a splendid locality, between 5th and Madison avs., will rent to a gentleman and wife the third floor, front room and bedroom, with board, for $30 per week; or the second floor, front, for $40. Address A. B. HALL, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR MADIson-av. will let to gentlemen, without board, one or two large well-furnished rooms; those willing to pay for superior accommodations only need address Box No. 3,856 Post Office.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, en suite or singly, with every convenience, handsomely furnished, from the 1st of May; location desirable for gentlemen; apply after 3 o'clock; references exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO GENTLEMEN, a front sitting-room and bedroom, on the second floor; also, front room on the third floor, nicely fitted up; has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 316 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, IN SUITS or single; the house has been repainted and refurnished; the Broadway and 6th-av. cars pass the door. For full particulars apply on the premises, of Mrs. JOHN F. RODMAN, 555 6th-av., corner of 33d-st.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms to let to gentlemen, without board; also a single room; references. Apply at No. 20 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

BOARD.—A PARTY OF SINGLE GENTLEmen and gentleman and wife can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 240 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY WILL LET their front parlor and bedroom adjoining furnished. To rent $10 per week. Inquire No. 207 Lexington-av., near 33d-st.

A LARGE PARLOR AND ONE OR two bedrooms handsomely furnished, to let to gentlemen, with breakfast if required, at No. 248 4th-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' Church.

NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST.—A PARLOR and bedroom to let; also, a large extension room on first floor, with board; house first-class in every respect; references exchanged.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD.—A NICELY furnished entire second floor (5 rooms) to let, with excellent board, at reasonable price; best references required and given. Apply at 19 East 17th-st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES AN UNFURnished room immediately for the Summer; price low and location desirable. Address M. W. M., Station A, Post Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedrooms to let in a private family. Also, an office suitable for a physician. Apply at 255 4th-av.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, with board, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union square.

TO LET—NO. 20 FLUSHING-AV.; PARLOR floor and first floor to one or two families; gas and water on each floor; possession immediately.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM for rent; located very near Brevoort House. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 143 *Tribune* Office.

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with board, at No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.; references.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—A furnished parlor and bedroom to rent, without board, to one gentleman.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED HALL bedroom. Apply at No. 8 Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, at from $18 to $20 each, in a pleasant and healthy location on the banks of river, with fine view of Sound, near railroad and steamboat. Can be secured by immediate application to DWIGHT BISHOP, Stratford, Conn. Refer to John Alexander, Esq., No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the person offering the same and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda Park) until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, May 1, 1869, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the following streets, viz.:
SPECIFICATION 1.—In 50th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
SPECIFICATION 2.—In Avenue A, between Houston and 14th sts.
SPECIFICATION 3.—In 54th-st., between 2d-av. and East River.
SPECIFICATION 4.—In 9th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
SPECIFICATION 5.—In 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
SPECIFICATION 6.—In 55th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
SPECIFICATION 7.—In 26th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.
SPECIFICATION 8.—In 20th-st., between 6th and 10th avs.
SPECIFICATION 9.—In Thomas-st., between Church and Broadway.
SPECIFICATION 10.—In 70th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
SPECIFICATION 11.—In 60th-st., between Lexington and 5th avs.
SPECIFICATION 12.—In 17th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
SPECIFICATION 13.—In 18th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.
Plans of these works may be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained, on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
GEORGE S. GREENE, } Board.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, May 14, 1869, for the construction of stone-block pavements as follows, viz.: In Prince-st., from Broadway to the Bowery, and in 26th-st., from 2d-av. to East River, and also for the laying of a crosswalk across West-st. to Pier No. 5 North River. Plans of these works may be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 1, 1869.

PERSONAL.

TO "E."—DO COME IF POSSIBLE. YOU CAN never know how I long to see you. I am unchanged and unchangeable. FOREVER.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
CONSOLIDATION OF THE BRISTOL AND FALL RIVER LINES.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
BRISTOL, Captain BRAYTON. | PROVIDENCE, Captain SIMMONS.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS. | TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Will leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., DAILY, at 5 P. M.
A NEW AND CONVENIENT FEATURE OF THIS LINE IS, RUNNING A BOAT ON SUNDAY AT SAME HOUR.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all northern and eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board and take 7:45 A. M. train and arrive in Boston at early business hours. JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Superintendent.
General Passenger Agent, Pier 28 North River.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch, AS FOLLOWS:
LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 1, 11 A. M. | Monday, May 3, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, May 4, 10 A. M. | Tuesday, May 4, 2 P. M.
Wed'sday, May 5, 11 A. M. | Wed'sday, May 5, 3 P. M.
Thursday, May 6, 3 P. M. | Friday, May 7, 1:30 P.M.
Saturday, May 8, 3:30 P. M. | Monday, May 10, 7 A. M.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unsurpassed for speed and comfort. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Baritan Beach Grove, barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WILLIAM J. HASKETT and NEW-ERA, with steamboat and sail attached. For choice of days apply early at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1869.

STEAMER ARMENIA WILL commence running in place of steamer MARY POWELL, SATURDAY, May 1, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot of Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30. The POWELL will occupy the route as soon as refitted.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sands' Pt., Matt's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Communication (tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transferring greatly reduced. A morning boat from N. Y. will be put on early in June.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Fulton-ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 5:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and intermediate landings, daily, at 3:30, 4 and 4:30 P. M., from Harrison-st. Pier No. 34 North River. Office on Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamer BELLE WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 34th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

YONKERS FERRY WILL LEAVE from Franklin-st., Pier No. 35, on MAY 1, at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

RAILROADS.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN TIME.
ONLY ONE DAY'S STAGING BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.
SEVEN DAYS TRAVEL FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
For through tickets and full particulars apply to
WELLS FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip: 8 A. M., Mail train for Northport and Greenport; 10:30 A. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport; 3:30 P. M., Greenport Express; 4:30 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington, Northport and Yaphank; 5:30 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport; 7 P. M., for Jamaica and Hempstead. All trains connect with branch for Hempstead. Sunday trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Way Train will leave at 10 A. M., and Pawling train at 4:15 P. M.
L. C. BUCKHOUT, Supt., &c.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpot foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, as follows, viz:
8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Greycourt and intermediate stations.
12 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
11:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
4 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
10:45 P. M. Way Train, daily, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Also Way Trains for Paterson and intermediate stations at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11:30 P. M.
For Hackensack, at 9 A. M., 12 M. and 4, 5, 6 and 6:45 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A.M. Way Train for Greycourt; 11:30 A. M. for Port Jervis; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 10:45 P.M., for Suffern.
Express Trains, accompanied by new and improved Day and Night Coaches, run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 957 (corner 22d-st.) and 233 and Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BABB, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Night Express, 8:15 P. M.; Albany Express, 11 P. M. Elegant Camp-chair and sleeping-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to all night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, V. Prest.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Hunter's Point, Jersey, New-York, 9:30 A. M.; Mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:20, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: 8 A. M., 4:15, 6:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

DRY GOODS.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
THE NEW-YORK BLEACHING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND.
OFFICES:
No. 98 Duane-st., No. 752 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; No. 40 North 5th-st., Philadelphia. This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most improved machinery,
To dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and place goods in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANED WHOLE.
Note that these are our ONLY OFFICES.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
Whalebone only $1; also the best French corsets in every style at reduced prices, laces, embroideries, stamped yokes and bands.
Trimmings for undergarments.
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, opposite Arnold's new store.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
In addition to our large assortment of Fancy and Dry Goods, we are now opening an entire new department, consisting of
FANCY WOODEN AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
as follows:
WOODEN TABLE-MATS,
FANCY WOODEN KNIVES AND FORKS,
WOODEN BUTTER DISHES, DO. SALT DISHES,
WOODEN CUPS AND DISHES,
WOODEN SPOONS, SPICE BOXES AND MATCH SAFES,
WOODEN SALAD SPOONS AND FORKS,
WOODEN ASPARAGUS DO.,
TOWEL RACKS, CLOTHES RACKS,
BUTTER PRINTS, VEGETABLE SLICES,
POTATO MASHERS,
Also CAMP CHAIRS, LIBRARY STEPS,
BLACKING CASES,
LEMON SQUEEZERS,
CORK SCREWS, FAMILY SCALES,
CARPET STRETCHERS, TOASTING FORKS,
COCOA DIPPERS, TOURIST'S POCKET
DRINKING CUPS and CANDLESTICKS,
COBBLER STRAWS and TOOTH-PICKS,
STEAK HAMMERS,
LADLES, CASTORS,
FEATHER DUSTERS.
FANCY PARLOR DO.,
WINDOW BRUSHES, BLACKING BRUSHES,
SCRUB BRUSHES,
DUST BRUSHES, FURNITURE BRUSHES,
PICTURE BRUSHES,
PIANO BRUSHES,
BEST ENGLISH TRAYS IN SETS,
AMERICAN TRAYS,
EGG-BEATERS,
EGG-BOILERS, EGG-STANDS,
EGG-CUPS, EGG-GLASSES,
JELLY-MOULDS,
DINNER and TEA BELLS,
CHILDREN'S TABLE-TRAYS,
CRUMB BRUSHES and PANS,
DINING-ROOM and PARLOR MANTEL CLOCKS.
Every style WIRE BIRD-CAGES,
GOLD AND SILVER PLATED BIRD-CAGES,
BRONZE BIRD-CAGES,
CHILDREN'S and DOLLS' CARRIAGES,
FLUTING MACHINES,
FLUTING IRONS,
CRIMPING IRONS,
FANCY WIRE-WORK BASKETS,
HANGING BASKETS,
WIRE GAUZE DISH COVERS.
TOILET SETS,
BEST MANUFACTURERS of PLATED SILVER WARE,
GORHAM COMPANY BEST, SOLID SILVER WARE,
and a great variety of other articles in this line,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st., 6th-av. and 13th-st.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
A FULL LINE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE TEXTURES IN PLAIN BLACK MATERIALS. ALSO, TRAVELING GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway.

BLACK SILKS
FROM AUCTION.
ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES.
SOME ASTONISHING BARGAINS,
AT
JACKSON'S, No. 551 Broadway.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.
Having disposed of the lease of my store, No. 765 Broadway, and being desirous of retiring from business, but on account of the IMMENSE STOCK OF CORSETS, SKIRTS, &c., on hand, it is impossible to do so at present; therefore, on or before May 1, said stock will be removed to my other store, No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., and I shall also have a branch establishment at No. 763 Broadway, (up stairs,) where ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF CORSETS, SKIRTS, ROBES, and everything connected with the trade, will be offered at prices which will defy competition.
A fresh invoice of French corsets has just been received per steamer *Hammonia*, to which we beg leave to call the attention of ladies, as they are the finest goods ever imported into the American market.
THOS. H. GAYNOR,
IMPORTER,
No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

AT GAYNOR'S,
NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.,
The largest assortment of elegant-fitting French corsets and skirts ever offered in the United States, at 25 per cent. below the cost of importation.
THOS.

AN INTERESTING CONFESSION.

Particulars of the Robbery of Messrs. Wheeler, Parsons & Co.'s Safe in December Last—Recovery of a Portion of the Spoils.

GUSTAVE KINDT, the man arrested some time since charged with complicity in the robbery of the safe of Messrs. WHEELER, PARSONS & CO., at their watch-case factory, State-street, Brooklyn, has made a confession.

The circumstances which led to the confession are curious. It appears that, on Friday last, one of the parties left in charge of KINDT's house, at No. 11 State-street, Brooklyn, while engaged in removing the goods to a safe place for storage, had occasion to reach something upon a shelf, and to accomplish this he had to step on the window sill. When jumping off again the board forming this sill was loosened, and tipping up a piece of the woodwork below it became displaced. Failing to the floor it disclosed a valuable collection which KINDT had hidden there, consisting of three "kings," or nuggets of gold, sixteen gold watch cases, and two gold seal rings. The gold and watch cases were a portion of the property taken from Messrs. WHEELER, PARSONS & Co.'s safe in January last, and the seal rings were stolen from an establishment in Pearl-street, New-York, where one HENRY JEANNOT was employed, about eighteen months since. Some $400 in silver disappeared at about the same time. This plunder was at once taken in charge, and transferred to the proper owners. It is valued at $5,000.

On the following day, Saturday, the fact of the discovery was communicated to KINDT, and thereupon he at once entered upon a full confession of the crime. He stated that the plan was made by HENRY JEANNOT and himself to rob the safe about last Christmas, and it had been the intention to perform the job on Christmas night. But the keys were not all in JEANOT's hands that night. Before KINDT and his confederate ventured, HENRY JEANNOT had by rehearsal of the matter, convinced him that he had learned the combination and could actually lock and unlock the safe. He had doubtless obtained the combination by taking off the plate inside the safe which covered the lock. KINDT insists that the proposition to do the job and share the profits had come from JEANNOT. This is denied by JEANNOT. But if the owner of a certain second-hand screw-driver, (the handle being slightly charred on one side,) or the party who sold it to a young Frenchman in the latter part of December last, can be found, it is more than probable that this matter and JEANNOT's complicity in the crime can be definitely settled. The detectives are now after that person.

On the night preceeding Jan. 1, 1869, KINDT confesses that he and JEANNOT went to the corner of Willow-place and State-street, where KINDT remained until his companion had opened the door of the factory. Then he entered the lower part of the building. Soon thereafter JEANNOT handed down a heavy parcel done up in a handtowel, and then came down himself with his share of the plunder in a bag. They quickly separated, KINDT going by car to Paca-avenue, where he dug a hole with a knife in the ground and buried his half of the property. He subsequently exhumed the gold and smelted it in his kitchen stove. What JEANNOT did with his share has not yet been ascertained, but it is more than probable that he hopes to realize from it at a future day, and has cunningly kept its secreted. It is stated, however, that accomplices in the Pearl-street robbery are ready to tell the truth, which may add to the penalty which this young man will have to suffer; and there are also hopes that the District-Attorney may accept KINDT's confession, and deal leniently with him in case he turns up the remainder of the gold and makes a clean breast of the entire affair; otherwise both KINDT and JEANNOT will have to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. His trial will transpire during the present month.

KINDT seemed to have no object but to tell the truth, as he confessed, among other things, that he had robbed his employers of different amounts in gold even while operating upon the lock of their safe, as previously described, preparing to take out the $90,000 which he knew to be behind the doors. The firm have now recovered nearly one-half the amount stolen, and there is a probability that the remainder may be found at no very distant day.

Board of Health.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held its usual weekly session yesterday afternoon, President G. B. LINCOLN in the chair.

Complaint was made by an Inspector against the concert-saloon in the basement, No. 37½ Bowery, which is owned by Mr. ALLEN, one of the Tax Commissioners. The complaint was that the saloon is imperfectly ventilated. The Engineer of the Board was instructed to investigate the matter.

The Attorney of the Board was directed to institute a suit against the owners of certain vacant lots between Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, and Madison and Fourth avenues, for filling in the ground with street soil and decayed vegetable matter.

Counsel presented a new ordinance, authorizing the driving of cattle through all streets and avenues above Fortieth-street, when permitted by the Board of Police Commissioners, which was referred to the Committee on Laws and Ordinances.

Mr. JAMES HOGG, who resides on the bank of the East River, above Eighty-fourth-street, complained to the Board against the East River Dark, which he said was a very disorderly place. The matter was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

The Sanitary Superintendent called attention to the imperfect manner in which garbage is collected throughout the City, especially in the vicinity of tenement houses. The subject was referred to the Superintendent, and the Engineer was directed to commence suit at once against the Alta Vela Guano Company, of Astoria, for persistent violation of the orders of the Board.

An ordinance was adopted forbidding the keeping of horses, asses or colts, diseased with the glanders, in or adjacent to the built-up portions of cities, towns or villages within the Metropolitan District.

A letter was received from Mr. JOHN BOWERS, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, asking whether marriages by notaries public should be recorded by the Bureau.

Counsel explained to the Board that, although such marriages were fully binding upon the parties contracting the same, yet that notaries public were not authorized by law to solemnize them, and hence certificates from their hands could not be used as legal evidence. He recommended that the Bureau record them for public convenience, but that whenever transcripts of the record should be furnished the fact that the marriages were irregular should be plainly stated upon the paper. That should be done for the information of foreign Governments not familiar with our laws, to whom the certificates might be presented. The recommendation was adopted.

Commissioner ACTON offered his resignation as a member of the Board by letter. It was accepted, and a committee was appointed to draft a suitable reply.

The Board then adjourned until Monday next.

Board of Excise.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise met yesterday afternoon, President BOSWORTH in the chair. The following complaints against liquor dealers were disposed of: Wiert Bantz, Elm Park, Richmond County, revoked; John Dickhardt, No. 117 Hester-street, New-York, revoked; Henry Elias, south side Ninety-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, New-York, revoked; Leonard Dachmann, No. 99 Forsyth-street, New-York, revoked; Patrick Mackey, No. 1,313 Broadway, New-York, not revoked; John D. Stilter, No. 176 York-street, Brooklyn, dismissed; Thomas Shiels, No. 354 Grand-street, New-York, new summons ordered; Albert Hallenbeck, No. 365 Fourth-avenue, not revoked.

On motion of Commissioner LINCOLN, Hon. IRA BUCKMAN, Jr., was appointed Clerk for Queens County.

A letter was received from Commissioner ACTON resigning his membership in the Board on account of his protracted ill-health. A Committee of two was appointed to draft a suitable reply on behalf of the Board.

A communication was received from JAMES BLAIR, No. 201 West Twenty-seventh-street, complaining of the great prevalence of intoxication throughout the Twentieth Ward, particularly on the Sabbath. The matter was referred to the Police Board.

No new licenses were granted, and the Board adjourned until Monday next.

Bold Attempt at Highway Robbery—Arrest of One of the Gang.

Yesterday morning, about 11:30 o'clock, as WM. J. COX, a driver for the American Merchants' Union Express Company was sitting in his wagon, on the corner of Pearl-street and Broadway, he was suddenly assaulted by two unknown men who commenced operations by knocking COX down, another holding him on the bottom of the wagon, while a third confederate seized the reins and attempted to drive off. The fellow driver or messenger with COX was absent at the moment, so that the latter was easily overpowered, especially as he was quite young and of slight build. The attempt at robbery would have been probably successful had it not been witnessed in all the details by HENRY DYER, a truck driver for ARONSON BROS. at No. 248 Canal-street. As the robbers were driving off DYER sprang from his truck, and seizing the horse's head, succeeded in stopping their progress. All three of the thieves then leaped from the express wagon and ran off in different directions. One of them was closely pursued down Worth-street by a citizen until he had been arrested by an officer. The prisoner gave his name as JAMES BUTLER, and was arraigned during the afternoon before Alderman O'BRIEN, at the Tombs Police Court, to answer the charge. As neither COX, the driver, nor Mr. JOSEPH F. MEYER, the agent of the Express Company, could specify the exact value of any of the packages in the wagon at the time of the attempted robbery, the Magistrate could not receive an affidavit, and so remanded the prisoner to the custody of the Police, until the necessary facts could be obtained. Mr. MEYER stated that there was over $7,000 in cash contained in the safe, besides several valuable packages of goods. The accused is quite unknown to the Police, and is a man of determined character and powerful build. His confederates were not arrested.

THE TURF.

Postponement of the Trotting Match Between Lady Thorn and American Girl.

The trotting match for $2,000 between the two famous fast trotting mares *Lady Thorn* and *American Girl*, announced to come off yesterday on the Fashion Course, Long Island, was postponed on account of the unfavorable weather. The match was made for a good day and good track, and the continuous heavy rain for two days having rendered the course so heavy as to make the going very bad, the race stands postponed until the above conditions are realized.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED RACE HORSE.

The well-known thoroughbred race horse *De Courcy*, who won the Jersey St. Leger in 1867, was recently sold by Mr. JEROME to Mr. KING, of Colorado Territory, an extensive stock breeder in that region. He was sent out to his new home in company with a Hambletonian trotting mare, in charge of the well-known horseman JOHN CROOKS, and were placed in an ordinary open stock car. While *en route*, and about a mile west of Meadville, Penn., on the night of the 24th ult., the loose hay in the car became ignited by sparks from the locomotive, and instantaneously the horses were enveloped in the flames. It was impossible to enter the car to extinguish the burning hay, on account of the terror and affright of the horses; and when the train was at last stopped, both the stallion and mare were dead.

The May Anniversaries.

The arrangements for the May anniversaries, this year, are announced as follows:

SUNDAY, MAY 9—PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Thayer, of Newport, R. I., at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twelfth-street, 7:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY—Addresses by Rev. T. S. Hastings, D. D., Rev. W. N. McVickar, and Rev. C. D. Foss, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Seventh-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, 7:30 P. M.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY—Sermon by Rev. L. T. Cuyler, D. D., at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street, 7:30 P. M.

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY—Sermon by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., of Brooklyn, at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Thirty-fourth-street, 7:30 P. M.

AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.—Sermon by Rev. E. Eddy, of Brooklyn, at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in West Thirty-fourth-street, near Sixth-avenue, 7:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 11—AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY—Steinway Hall, 10:30 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12—AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY—Madison-square Presbyterian Church, 10 A. M.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY—Cooper Institute, 7:30 P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 13—AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY—10 A. M.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION—Brooklyn Academy of Music, 7:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, May 18—SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARIES—The New-York Sunday-School Missionary Union (formerly the N. Y. S. S. Union) will gather 150 schools in thirty-two different halls and churches throughout the City, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. After the anniversary exercises, the schools return to their own rooms and partake of refreshments.

The annual meeting of the Society will be held in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

The Baptist Sunday-School Union also hold their anniversaries at 2:30 o'clock P. M., in various Baptist Churches.

The Reformed Presbyterian Sunday Schools meet in the Jane-street R. P. Church, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

Trouble Among Firemen.

Considerable trouble has for some time existed among the members of Metropolitan Fire Engine Company No. 9, in consequence of the misconduct of some of the men. Foreman JAMES LITTLE was a short time since reduced to the ranks by the Board of Commissioners for incompetency, and he was afterward discharged for misconduct. Assistant Foreman SAMUEL BEST, of No. 13, was then placed in charge of the Company, a fact that caused considerable dissatisfaction, the Assistant Foreman, PATRICK STEWART, being the most conspicuous malcontent. He presumed to absent himself from duty without proper leave, when he was called to account by the Board on the complaint of BEST. The Board transferred STEWART to another company and fined him five days' pay. On Saturday evening STEWART entered the engine-house at No. 55 East Broadway, in an intoxicated condition, and assaulted BEST in an unwarrantable manner. He was assisted by one or two members of Company No. 9, who were also intoxicated. BEST proved himself to be rightly named, for he made so good and gallant a resistance that his assailants were placed *hors de combat* and given to the custody of the Police. The prisoners were discharged on Sunday morning by Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Court, so that the case will come under the jurisdiction of the Fire Commissioners. As there was trouble anticipated yesterday, Superintendent KENNEDY was notified, and he dispatched a force of Police to maintain order in the place.

Society of Operative Painters.

The New-York Benevolent and Protective Society of Operative Painters held their weekly meeting last night at Demilt Hall, corner Second-avenue and Twenty-third-street. Mr. JOHN T. FISHER, the President, was in the chair. No member of this society is allowed to work in a shop where non-members are in the majority, or to work for less than the stipulated rate of wages, or longer than the stipulated hours; neither is he permitted to take a job of work from an employing painter. Up to two or three weeks ago the journeymen painters of this City had for eighteen months worked but eight hours a day for $4. A number of the leading employers there objected to the men working only eight hours, and offered them $5 for ten hours. To this the latter objected, and a strike ensued. The employers then obtained hands from other cities, and refused to give their former hands more than $4 50 for ten hours' work. As this the society concluded to accede, last Monday, and yesterday evening thirty-five shops were reported as paying those terms. Two shops were stated as working nine hours at $4, but as the number was small, no notice was taken of them. Five employing firms adhere to the old eight-hour rule, thinking it more profitable to pay $4 for eight hours than $4 50 for ten hours. These are LEONARD RING, ROCKAFELLER & SON, ALEX. GAW, JAMES R. HILL, C. V. LEWIS, BARNARD & HENDRICKS, A. J. GARVEY and J. R. HEAD. Mr. SIGLEY, of the Paterson Operative Painters, reported that his society was on strike for $3 50 a day, and ten hours, instead of the late rate of $3. Some employers, he said, had acceded, but if the rest refused, the society would form a cooperative association, and work on their own account.

The Cuban Fair.

The Cuban Ladies' Fair at Apollo Hall, for the benefit of sick and wounded Cuban insurgents, continues its successful career, and is open during the day and evening. It is a favorite resort in the afternoon, and there is a crowded promenade at night, when a band plays until 10 o'clock. The tables are brilliant to a degree unknown to New-York on occasions of the kind, and are gorgeous in a variegation of tropical flowers. Rich jewelry abounds, sacrificed freely by patriotic Cubans for their country's cause, and pendent in numerous localities hang fraternally enfolded the flags of the Union and of free Cuba. The latter is a tricolor of blue, red and white, near the staff of which is a large crimson field on which stands a golden star. Many objects are found on the tables never seen at fairs in this country, and all at moderate prices. Noticeable among the curiosities is the skull of a gorilla, loaned by Mr. DU CHAILLU, the explorer in Africa. A Cuban beauty exhibits it for a trifling donation. The skull seems a great favorite. For this it is much indebted to its exhibitor.

The Rye Neck Murder.

The remains of GILBERT L. ROBERTSON, the victim of the Rye Neck murder, were yesterday exhumed, that a more careful *post-mortem* examination might be made of them. District-Attorney DYCKMAN requested that this should be done, deeming that it will be of some importance in the solution of the mystery which envelops the affair. Rewards to the amount of $2,500 are now offered for the detection of the murderer—$1,000 by the Sheriff of Westchester County, $1,500 by ROBINSON's friends, and $500 by the town of Mamaroneck. Since the day the inquest was commenced many new developments have been made, but prudence forbids their publication.

The Halleck Statue Fund Concert.

An amateur concert will be given at 3 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, at the residence of Dr. WARD, No. 1. West Forty-seventh-street, under the auspices of a number of the leading ladies and gentlemen of New-York, for the benefit of the Halleck Statue Fund. Several ladies well known in fashionable circles will take part in the *musicale*, which promises to be one of the musical events of the season. Tickets may be obtained of Mrs. HAMILTON FISH, Mrs. Judge ROOSEVELT, Mrs. JOHN D. SHERWOOD, Mrs. C. A. BRISTED, Mrs. VINCENZO BOTTA, Mrs. PARAN STEVENS, or Professor MORSE, President; General WILSON, Secretary; or BENJAMIN H. FIELD, Esq., Treasurer of the Statue Committee, and at Dr. WARD's residence.

Small-Pox at Sea.

A man named GEORGE W. REED, now a patient at Bellevue Hospital, tells a singular story with regard to the prevalence of small-pox on the steamship *Alaska*, on her recent trip from Aspinwall to this port. He says the disease broke out in its most violent form, and seven deaths occurred within a couple of days. Some of the bodies were thrown overboard, but others were not. The passengers were indignant when they heard of this, and some of them were in turn stricken down with the disease. REED is suffering with intermittent fever, and it is feared that he may have the small-pox.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, WILLIAM HIGGINS assaulted PATRICK OAKLEY in the liquor saloon No. 27 Spring-street, when OAKLEY fired a single-barreled pistol at HIGGINS. The bullet grazed the latter's thigh, inflicting a slight wound. Both men were arrested, and on being arraigned before Alderman MOORE they were discharged.

Mr. THOS. F. WELLS, formerly of the St. James Hotel, in this City, will open the Rutherford Park Hotel on the 15th inst. The hotel has been thoroughly fitted up and elegantly furnished, and the vicinity affords excellent facilities for bathing, boating and fishing.

Yesterday afternoon a fight occurred in KEOGH's liquor store, No. 132 Tenth-avenue, during which EDWARD DEMPSEY, who lives at No. 449 West Nineteenth-street, was stabbed by JOHN MAWN in the hand and cheek, receiving severe but not dangerous wounds. The Police arriving at this juncture, MAWN was arrested by Officer ANSER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and locked up in the Twentieth-street Station-house, to await arraignment before Justice LEDWITH this morning. The injured man was taken home and his wounds dressed. The Police think that the fight originated in the arrest of KEOGH on the previous day for a violation of the Excise law.

A kerosene lamp exploded last evening in the glass warehouse of JAMES M. SHAW & Co., in the basement of No. 78 Chatham-street, setting fire to the premises; but as the flames were quickly extinguished, the damage resulting was trifling.

About 7 o'clock last evening an unknown man was seen to jump into the North River at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, and is presumed to have been drowned, as he was not afterward seen.

JAMES BURROWS, 6 years of age, living at No. 16 Coriears-street, was seriously injured last evening by being struck on the head by the lever of a truck.

Brooklyn.

The Prospect Fair Association give a race meeting under the stewardship of the American Jockey Club, to follow the meeting given at Jerome Park. Entries close on the 20th inst.

On Sunday evening last the premises of JAMES COLYER, at Dutch Kills, was entered by burglars, who visited the chamber of Mr. COLYER's daughters, and carried off two gold watches, two diamond rings and a pair of gold ear-rings, in all valued at about $450. No trace has been discovered of the perpetrators of the crime.

A fracas took place among a drinking party at the corner of Navy and Johnson streets, Sunday night, resulting in the stabbing of JAMES DUNNIGAN. The wounded man was conveyed to the hospital, where, it is understood, he lies in a dangerous condition. ROBERT BERRY, a hatter, has been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the stabbing.

The Assistant Fire Marshal reports that there were 84 fires in the city during April; that the total loss of property by fire during the month was $24,369, of which $19,065 was on buildings and $5,304 on stock and furniture. The insurance on this property amounted to $158,700—$64,800 on the buildings, and $130,900 on stock.

During last month the Brooklyn Dispensary treated 716 patients and dispensed 1,168 prescriptions.

At the Central Dispensary, last month, 503 patients were treated and 988 prescriptions dispensed.

JOHN DORMAN was convicted in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, of having stolen a horse, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Of fourteen gentlemen summoned as Grand Jurors in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, twelve made excuses and all were discharged.

Transfers of Real Estate.

BROOKLYN.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 52x40...	$17,850
Baltic-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of Classon-av., 40x131...	3,500
Bainbridge-st., east side Bowman, Fredrick Stewart, being the most conspicuous malcontent. He presumed to absent himself from duty without proper leave, when he was called to account by the Board on the complaint of BEST. The Board transferred STEWART to another company and fined him five days' pay. On Saturday evening STEWART entered the engine-house at No. 55 East Broadway, in an intoxicated condition, and assaulted BEST in an unwarrantable manner. He was assisted by one or two members of Company No. 9, who were also intoxicated. BEST proved himself to be rightly named, for he made so good and gallant a resistance that his assailants were placed *hors de combat* and given to the custody of the Police. The prisoners were discharged on Sunday morning by Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Court, so that the case will come under the jurisdiction of the Fire Commissioners. As there was trouble anticipated yesterday, Superintendent KENNEDY was notified, and he dispatched a force of Police to maintain order in the place. 143.10.x100.....	3,000
Hopkinson-av., 109.5 ft. n. of McDonough-st., 25.6x95.2x78.2.....	3,000
Ralls-st., 170.4 ft. w. of 4th-av., 40x100...	10,000
Baltic-st., s. s., 348 ft. w. of Court-st., 16.8x99.10..	8,000
Bergen-st., w. s., 120 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100.....	8,250
Bergen-st., s. s., 125.5 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 20x100.	5,000
Bridge-st., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Johnson-st., 20x80.....	5,075
Bridge-st., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 25x107.6.....	15,000
Butler-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Classon-av., 131x100..	5,000
Broadway, s. w. s., 77.7 ft. n. w. of Sumpter-st., 43x49x72.8x32.7x85.....	1,475
Carroll-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Hicks-st., 25x100.....	4,998
Carroll-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x100....	4,000
College-st., w. s., 69.4 ft. n. of Love-lane, 20.2x82..	13,500
Columbia and Clark sts., s. corner, 20.8x75.6.....	11,000
Conselyea-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Lorimer-st., 25x100.....	700
Cumberland-st., e. s., 347 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 25x100.....	2,500
Cumberland-st., e. s., 83.4 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20.10x100.....	6,600
Dean-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 100x107.2.	10,500
Douglass-st., n. s., 163 ft. w. of 3d-st., 25x100....	4,500
Douglass-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100...	6,000
Dunfield-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 21.8 x100.3.....	6,500
Dupont-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100....	3,400
Ellery-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100....	2,500
Green-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Oakland-st., 25x100..	1,900
Hall-st., s. s., (lot No. 224, N. Luquer's map of 6th Ward).....	200
Halsey-st., n. s., 231.8 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 18.9 x100.....	5,500
Hampden-st., w. s., 14 ft. s. of Auburn-place, 16 x80.....	3,500
Harrison-st., n. e. s., 104 ft. s. e. of Henry-st., 21x100.....	12,050
Hart-st., n. s., 44.4 ft. w. of Broadway, 20x100....	2,200
Henry-st., w. s., 44.4 ft. n. of Rapelyea-st., 69x4.6 x1.4x17.4x70.4x21.10.....	12,500
Houston-st., w. s., 408 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 16x100.	4,800
Hudson-av., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 20x100.	8,200
Huron-st., s. s., 286.4 ft. w. of Union-av., 20x100..	4,500
Huntington-st., s. s., 408.4 ft. w. of Court-st., 16.8 x100.....	3,400
Joralemon-st., s. s., 273 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25.4x 104.11x28.7x108.7.....	17,500
Johnson-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Stanton-st., 20x80...	6,000
Leonard and Scholes sts., s. w. corner 25x75.....	7,025
Livingston-st., s. s., 92.8 ft. n. w. of Bond-st., 25x 100.....	2,500
Livingston-st., s. s., 166.8 ft. e. of Court-st., 20.11 x97.10.11x97.8.....	22,500
Livingston-st., s. s., 144.11 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 20 x101.....	8,500
Macon-st. and Tompkins av., n. w. corner, 25x 100.....	4,000
Macdougal-st., s. s., 88.10 ft. w. of Broadway, 70. 7x102.7x74.6.....	450
Macdougal-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Saratoga-av., 50 x100.....	4,500
Main-st., e. s., 153.4 ft. s. of Front-st., 47.10x105..	9,000
Marvin-st. and Broadway, n. w. corner, 26.2x18. 10x20.10.....	2,025
Middleton-st., s. e. s., 140 ft. w. of Throop-av., 20 x100.....	800
Mill-st., n. s., (lot No. 207, Luqueer's map of 6th Ward).....	200
Nevins-st., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 20x80....	2,650
Oakland-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Freeman-st., 25x75..	5,500
Pacific-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of New-York-av., 19.8x 100.....	10,150
Pearl-st., w. s., (lot No. 294, Joshua H. Sands' map).....	7,250
Penn-st., s. s., 100.8 ft. e. of Lee-av., 20.2x100....	7,000
Plaza, 131 ft. s. of Butler-st., 8.7x18.7x—x16.5.....	500
Pierrepont-st., s. s., 99.6 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 22x 100.....	23,000
Quincy-st., s. s., 585 ft. e. of Bedford-av. 20'x100.	9,250
Remsen-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100....	2,555
Remsen-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Fulton-av., 20x100...	25,150
Ross-st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Lee-av., 42.10x90.....	12,500
Ryerson-st., w. s., 95 ft. s. of Green-av., 20x100...	14,000
Ryerson-st., n. s., 200 ft. s. of Green-av., 20x100..	14,500
Ryerson-st., w. s., 260 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 20x100..	6,200
Ryerson-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Willoughby-av., 40x90.....	5,000
Sands-st., n. s., 136.6 ft. e. of Jay-st., 25x120....	11,500
Smith-st., w. s., 96.7 ft. s. of Livingston-st., 27.5x 100.....	19,500
St. Felix-st., e. s., 284.3 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 20x70	7,500
St. Felix-st., e. s., 184.3 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 20x70	6,000
State-st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of Bond-st., 20x80.....	9,500
Spencer-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Tillary-st., 50x100	5,400
Strong-place, n. w. s., 24.4, ft. s. w. of Harrison-st., 24.11x100.9.....	11,900
Talman-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Bridge-st., 25x47....	3,000
Union-st., n. s., 164 ft. w. of Henry-st., 66x100....	2,500
Van Brunt and Court sts., s. e. corner, 20x20.....	6,900
Warren-st., n. s., 324.4 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 25x75..	6,100
Warren-st., n. s. 104.10 ft. w. of Court-st., 20.9x 62.6.....	6,400
Warren-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20x100...	11,000
William-st., s. s., 33.4 ft. w. of Rickards-st., 16.8 x100.....	3,000
William-st., s. s., 106.8 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 18.8 x100.....	1,500
William-st., s. s., 123.4 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 16.8 x100.....	2,500
William-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 16.8x 100.....	2,500
Willoughby and Navy sts., n. w. corner, 57.2x8x —x34.7.....	4,925
Willoughby-st., n. s., 65.7 ft. e. of Jay-st., 21x100.	9,500
Willoughby-st., s. s., 117.6 ft. w. of Lawrence-st., 20x90.....	9,500
Wilson-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of Lee-av., 20x100.....	8,500
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 264 ft. e. of Bond-st., 18x100...	4,000
5th-st., w. s., 80.6 ft. s. of South 2d-st., 18.5x78.6.	5,000
6th-st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of South 9th-st., 21x—x14x75.	3,550
8th-st., w. s., 80 ft. s. of South 2d-st., 74.6x20x50.6x 60x75.7x20.6x80.....	4,000
14th-st., s. s., 272.10 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.8x100....	4,500
14th-st., s. s., 289.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.8x100....	4,500
14th-st., s. s., 306.2 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.8x100....	4,500
14th-st., n. s., 225.5 ft. w. of 4th-av., 16.8x100....	4,500
17th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100x100.2.....	12,000
20th-st., n. s., 235 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.....	1,250
40th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.2.....	850
North 7th-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of 7th-st., 20 x100.....	nom.
South 1st-st., n. e. s., 77.6 ft. n. w. of 3d-st., 25x60.	3,400
South 1st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Lead Riser, 25x140...	15,000
South 4th-st., s. e. s., 61.11 ft. s. w. of 6th-st., 20.6 x59.....	5,300
South 4th-st., n. e. s., 125 ft. n. w. of 11th-st., 25 x75.....	1,850
South 8th-st. and 7th-st., s. e. corner, 20x70.....	5,800
South 9th-st., s. s., 91.9 ft. e. of 7th-st., 23x133....	11,500
Alabama-av., e. s., 225 ft. s. of Virginia-av.....	1,500
Baltic-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Van Sicklen-av., 25 x100.....	2,500
Clermont-av., e. s., 185 ft. s. of Greene-av., 20x100	15,000
Clermont-av., e. s., 225 ft. s. of Greene-av., 20x100	14,750
Clermont-av., e. s., 336.11 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	12,000
Clermont-av., e. s., 236.11 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	8,000
Cypress-av. and Myrtle-st., n. e. corner, 50x100..	750
Franklin-av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of Jefferson-st., 20x80	9,000
Franklin-av., e. s., 215 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 25x200.....	2,800
Gates-av., n. s., 425 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 25x100....	6,000
Green Point-av., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Union-av., 50x 100.....	5,000
Gates-av., n. s., 112.5 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 75.11x70.....	14,000
Gates-av., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Yates-av., 25x100....	1,000

Hopkinson-av. and Watkins-st., s.w. cor., (irregular lots).....	2,800
Hudson-av., w. s., 264.10 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 50x 61.7x30x8.4, and Malbone-st., n. w. cor., 60x100 x37.9x200x127.9x200.....	7,000
Park-av. and Houston-st., n. w. cor., 36.9x44.9x 32.3x20.6x94.5x105.7.....	8,200
Park-av., n. s., 84.3 ft. w. of Houston-st., 20.3x74.3 20.5x86.7.....	4,900
Park-av., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 95.8x 185.2x86.5.....	4,700
Park-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Throop-av., 50x100....	2,800
Schenck-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 25x100.	1,500
Stuyvesant-av. and Hancock-st., s. w. corner, 100x132.3x100.6x143.....	6,350
Vanderbilt-av. and Butler-st., s. w. corner, 104 x200x130.7x200.5.....	65,000
Flatbush-av. and Butler-st., s. e. corner, 171.1x 186.9x57.3x93.4.....	4,700
Washington-av., w. s., 270 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 400x100.....	3,600
Willoughby-av., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Throop-av., 50x 200.....	4,000
8th-av., n. w. s., 144.2 ft. s. w. of 18th-st., 19x75...	6,500
Coney Island, Plank road and Little-lane, n. w. corner, 23 acres.....	92,240
New-Utrecht highway to Flatbush, adjoining land of Jane Roberts, 24¼ acres.....	7,844
New-Utrecht highway to Flatbush, adjoining land of John L. Van Pelt, 35 acres.....	21,171

Leases Recorded.

Atlantic-st., Nos. 163 and 165, four floors, &c., 4 years, per year.....	1,500
Columbia-st., No. 481, lots and building, 3 years, per year.....	900
Fulton-st., No. 216, store, &c., 5 years, per year..	1,800
Richards and William sts., n. corner, store, &c., 4 years, per year.....	800

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, May 3—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¾ for money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds are flat at 80¼. Stocks are quiet; Erics, 19½; Illinois, 98¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 23¾.

FRANKFORT, Monday, May 3.

United States Five-twenty bonds, 86¾@86¾.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, May 3—11 A. M.

The Cotton market opens quiet; Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are firmer. Wheat, 8s. 4d.@8s. 5d. ₱ cental for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 21s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 26s. 6d. ₱ quarter for New Mixed Western.

LONDON, Monday, May 3—11 A. M.

Turpentine, 30s. 9d. ₱ cwt. Sugar, 23s. 3d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, to arrive.

LONDON, Monday, May 3—1 P. M.

Consols, 93¾ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty bonds, 80. Stocks flat; Erics, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 98¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 23½.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, May 3—1 P. M.

The Cotton market is dull and unchanged. Bacon, 60s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland cut. Lard, 70s. ₱ cwt. for American. Petroleum, 8½d. ₱ gallon for spirits.

LONDON, Monday, May 3—4:30 P. M.

The Cotton market opens quiet for both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Monday, May 3—4:30 P. M.

Consols for money, 93¾; for the account, 93¾. United States Five-twenty bonds are quiet at 80¼. Stocks are dull; Erics, 19¼; Illinois Centrals, 98; Atlantic and Great Western, 23.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, May 3—4:30 P. M.

The Cotton market closed easier; Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Resin, 15s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for fine.

LONDON